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FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

FOREIGN.

Spanish Ministry.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE.

The Labor Question.

FRANCO-GERMAN TROUBLES.

FRANCE.

ROCHEFORT'S SENTENCE COMMUTED.

PARIS, October 6.—Rochefort's sentence has been commuted from imprisonment to banishment from French territory.

EX-EMPEROR NAPOLEON.

A manifesto from Napoleon, on the French political situation, is about to be issued.

FAULT FINDING.

PARIS, October 6.—The Lyons journals rail at the Versailles government on account of the position of Count De Remusat in his correspondence with Herr Von Armin in the maltreatment of the Germans.

FRANCO-GERMAN TROUBLES.

PARIS, October 6.—Thiers to-day received a deputation of citizens from Dijon, who came to complain of the tyrannical conduct of the Prussian troops in occupancy of that city, and urge the government to hasten their withdrawal from the city and departments. The Prussians are charged, among other things, with wantonly imprisoning one hundred and twenty-five citizens who forgot to deliver up their arms, in accordance with the orders of the military commandant. The deputation was informed that the complaint would be brought to the attention of Gen. Manteuffel.

THE CUSTOMS TREATY.

The statement that France had consented to the striking out of Article 3 in the customs treaty with Germany is confirmed.

ENGLAND.

STEAMER REPAIRING.

LONDON, October 6.—The cable companies are repairing the steamer Robert Lowe, just arrived from Plymouth, where thirty three of her crew abandoned her on account of her wretched condition and the insufficiency of provisions furnished.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

LONDON, October 6.—Sir William Armstrong has made a proposition to the men on a strike at Newcastle to resume work for the present at the rate of fifty-seven hours per week, if the masters will agree to reduce the hours to fifty four per week at the beginning of the next year. A meeting of workmen is discussing the proposal to-night. The cotton manufacturers of Burnly, in North Lancashire, have decided to reduce the wages of their operatives on account of the depressed condition of business.

EX-EMPRESS EUGENIE.

LONDON, October 6.—Eugenie is expected at Torquay.

MARINE NEWS.

The steamship Thuringia arrived at Plymouth.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY.

MADRID, October 6.—The Malcampo Ministry was definitely constituted yesterday. Olozaga and Alvarez both declined to serve, and the Foreign and Interior portfolios have been tendered to Senors Cantatus and Pedras respectively. Pending their acceptance, Admiral Malcampo will administer the affairs of those departments.

ECONOMICAL POLICY.

A semi-official statement of the policy of the new ministry is made public to-day. It announces that the measures of economy inaugurated under Senor Zorilla will be persevered in. The salaries of the civil list will be reduced, and other proper measures adopted in the furtherance of the ideas of the progressist party for the welfare of Spain.

GOVERNORS RESIGNING.

MADRID, October 6.—The Democrats everywhere are making demonstrations in favor of Zorilla. Twenty-two Governors of provinces have tendered their resignations.

GERMANY.

THE REICHSTAG.

BERLIN, October 6.—The Reichstag is convoked for the 16th inst. The budget is to be submitted, which proposes an increase of five million thalers in the appropriations for the navy and coast defences.

ITALY.

THE UNIVERSITY PROFESSORS.

ROME, October 6.—Twenty Professors in the University of Rome have refused to take the oath required by the Italian Government.

UTAH.

Grand Jury Adjourned.

SALT LAKE, October 6.—Judge McKeon has just adjourned the Grand Jury till November 13th. There was nothing doing, so his honor made the following remarks:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You have presented to the court some very important indictments, most of which are not yet made known to the public. You are all business men, and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that the business interests of all human interests, largely depends upon the enforcement of the laws, and the man is a knave who knows this and yet opposes the enforcement of the laws. The time is near at hand when idiots will perceive and knaves confess that you, gentlemen, are among the best prompters of the highest interests of this territory and of society. Your names and what you have done will be remembered with gratitude by the good and wise for years to come. You ask permission to adjourn for a time. You shall have it. The court must remain in session for some weeks yet, but you may adjourn to Monday, the 13th of November next, come back at that time, gentlemen, and there will be more work for you to do. You have the thanks of the court for what you have already done.

THE LATTER DAY SAINTS.

The semi-annual conference of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints commenced this morning. The attendance is not as large as usual. Different Elders have spoken, all to the glorification of the Mormon Church, but generally their language and sentiment is quite moderate. One of the Apostles remarked significantly that he was willing, and so were the great bulk of the Latter Day Saints, to obey every good and constitutional law enacted by the Government of our country. With laws, however, which were designed to infringe upon his or their rights as freemen, he could not say quite so much.

It is expected that Brigham Young, if able, will speak on Sunday. It is rumored authoritatively that George Q. Cannon, editor of the *News*, and one of the Apostles, will be arrested to-morrow on a charge of lascivious cohabitation.

MASSACHUSETTS

Board of Foreign Missions.

SALEM, October 6.—The American Board of Foreign Missions held their closing meeting to day in Mechanics Hall, which was thronged. President Hopkins introduced the missionaries present who are about to leave for the field of their labors in touching remarks, to which several of them responded. The new I. E. borers are as follows: Mrs. Anna V. Mumford, Bulgaria, Turkey; Rev. W. A. Spaulding and wife, Western Turkey; Rev. J. D. Davis and wife, Japan; Rev. J. Henry House, Bulgaria; Rev. W. Parsons, to same; J. W. Berry, M. D., Japan; Thomas L. Riggs, Dakota Indians, and Rev. J. E. Scott and wife, Eastern Turkey. The farewell services were of an exceedingly interesting and impressive character.

NEW YORK.

Tammany Ring.

THE SITUATION.

The Cloud Thickening.

CONVENTION REVIEWED.

Laborers Want Their Pay.

GOV. BULLOCK INTERVIEWED.

POLITICAL NOTES.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1871.

THE TAMMANY RING.

At a meeting of the Democratic Reformers last evening, the committee adopted a resolution that they would never, under any circumstances, support any candidate nominated by or having any connection with Tammany Hall. Judge Barnard was thanked for his charge to the Grand Jury, and promised assistance in his efforts to suppress illegal voting.

Counsel for the Citizens' Committee of Seventy are indignant at the manner in which the Grand Jury has been packed by Mayor Hall.

Wm. T. Barrett states that while he will make no effort to stop the bill which is pending before the Grand Jury, still, if that body does not do its duty, the matter will be presented to the next Grand Jury. He is publicly discussing the merits of the case upon which he has to pass judgment.

A sentiment is being aroused which may probably compel Judge Barnard to dismiss the present objectionable Grand Jury. District Attorney Garvin is satisfied with the jury because he thinks they are men of good deportment.

The German Republican of the Fifteenth ward last evening passed resolutions protesting against the ring rule and urging the repeal of the city charter.

A plasterer named Garvey, foreman for Walsh, states that last spring Walsh made him a present of the stock and good will of his establishment. He says he knows nothing of the financial arrangement of the court house plastering job.

The sub-committee to examine the armory swindle, in their report will establish beyond a doubt the criminality of the perpetrators of the armory frauds.

Evidence is accumulating against the Tammany thieves. It appears that many of the endorsements by which money was drawn from the treasury were clumsy forgeries. The Broadway Bank, which paid these warrants, will probably be proceeded against.

GOVERNOR BULLOCK INTERVIEWED.

Governor Bullock, of Georgia, who arrived in this city yesterday, was interviewed to-day by the *Reporter*, in reference to the notice recently issued by the State Treasurer of Georgia, to the effect that in consequence of the absence of the Governor, and no one in the State Department knowing where he was, no warrants on the State Treasury would be issued except those on the civil establishment and special appropriations, the law in these cases specifying the amount. The Governor states that the notice of the Treasurer is a singular combination of falsehood and absurdity. The Governor left Georgia in the latter part of July, upon his usual summer vacation, with his family. His intention to visit California was well known to his personal friends, to his secretaries, and to Mr. Cowly, President of the Senate, who is ex-officio Lieutenant Governor. The Governor will start for Georgia within a few days. Exception was made in the Treasurer's notice, which included all warrants that are due, and hence the absurdity of the notice. All executive warrants must be first submitted to the Comptroller General for approval, and when so approved, the Treasurer has no discretion, and is required by law to pay. The Governor states that the notice of the Treasurer is only part of a disgustingly worsted scheme to injure the credit of the State, and depreciate the value of Georgia bonds, for the purpose of buying them in at a large discount.

KEROSENE EXPLOSION.

Eight persons narrowly escaped death from a kerosene explosion on the pleasure yacht Jennie Lee, on Monday night, about nine miles off Montauk Point, Long Island Sound. The passengers were O. B. Jerald, of Arizona, his wife and three children, a servant and two seamen. Mr. Jerald was passing through the cabin at midnight, and was thrown against the centre table by the lurching of the yacht, which upset a kerosene lamp which exploded and set fire to the vessel. The youngest child, together with the nurse, sank with the yacht, but the others were saved.

TENTH NATIONAL BANK.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says the report on Wall street that the Tenth National Bank is in a critical situation, owing to the withdrawal of deposits, is credited on the street. Those who have done business with this institution feel that it is quite possible that the bank may be depended through the proceedings against Tweed & Co., and then whatever funds are in the institution may be locked up. Finance officers are drawing out their money as fast as they can. The shares of the bank are quoted at 90 bid, which is five per cent. lower than that of any other bank on the list, with the exception of the Ocean.

SELF-CONGRATULATION.

No anti-Tammany delegates were admitted to the Rochester Convention. A deputation of the reform delegation, headed by Mr. Ottendorfer, were permitted to make a statement of their claims, but not admitted. The *Post* says the whole result of the convention, as far as regards the organization of the party and its candidates, is a complete triumph of Tammany Hall and the four rulers of the ring remain to-day, as they have long been, the heads and guides of the so-called Democratic party of New York city.

MORMONISM.

W. S. Goabe, of Salt Lake City, one of the principal opposition leaders of Brigham Young's theocracy, who is now in this city, has stated that the present crusade against Mormonism was not instigated by Methodism, and that polygamy will probably die out with the present elderly Mormons. Brigham Young is losing prestige very fast. The people are held together by fanaticism, and on the death of Young, Mormonism will expire in Utah. Its admission as a State will solve the polygamy trouble

MEDICAL.

The National Eclectic Medical Association resumed its session this morning. The act of incorporation under the statutes of the State of New York was read and approved. The next annual meeting of the Association will be held on the fourth Wednesday in September, 1872, at Cleveland. The Association adopted a resolution condemning intemperance and the dispensing of spirituous liquors, and censuring doctors guilty of procuring abortions.

POLITICAL.

The Reform Democracy of this city are not quite satisfied with the action of the Democratic Convention.

The Republican press and politicians say that the Convention was a Tammany triumph.

The *Herald* and *World* think the ticket by no means a Tammany ticket, and that the snubbing which Tammany got is a victory for the Reformers.

The German element is greatly pleased at the election of a German Representative to head the list of candidates.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, yesterday, the subject of petitioning the Government for a subsidy to the ocean steamship line between San Francisco and Australia was considered with out any definite action being reached. The Chamber is in receipt of compaints from Europe of delays in the transmission of foreign mails to this country.

TAMMANY ROUGHS.

Private dispatches say that after the leaving of the train from Rochester last evening, having on board the New York delegation, a number of roughs taken from this city in the interest of the Shandly Association committed violent outrages upon the passengers, so that many had to lay over at way stations to escape the fury of the villainous gang.

ONE HONEST MAN.

At a meeting of the Citizens' Committee of Seventy, to-night, it transpired that John H. Keyser, one of the new court house contractors, had made an assignment of some $600,000 worth of property to Jackson S. Schultz, a member of the committee, in trust to repay out of the proceeds of the same all sums of money which he may have improperly received from the city or county of New York, and he has also given full information touching his pecuniary transactions with the city.

YACHTING.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club, it is said, decided that if Ashbury declines to sail over the New York course, there will be no race. The terms are to be ascertained in writing. The Sappho, Columbia, Dauntless and Palmer are to be recommended to the club as a proper selection for the American cup race.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.

Mrs. Connolly, the insane wife of Dr. Connolly, who last June killed his two children and himself, attempted yesterday to jump from the second story of her brother's residence. This morning she was sent to the lunatic asylum.

WANT THEIR PAY.

Many workmen visited the Comptroller's office to inquire about the pay of the Department of Public Works, and were informed that nothing can be done for them at present. About five hundred will be thrown out of work.

TAMMANYITES RETURNED.

The Tammany delegates to Rochester returned to-day. Tweed, who expresses himself satisfied with the result, visited his office only for a moment. He ridicules the idea of his projected arrest.

UNPOPULAR BANK.

Rumors are current that the Tenth National Bank, which is officered by prominent Tammanyites, will likely suffer from the withdrawal of deposits, which is going on. The members of the ring are selling out their shares in the bank.

EUROPEAN IMMIGRATION.

The German Immigration Society have resolved to protest against the appointment of Rowland as Special Commissioner of European Immigration.

FEMALE EQUESTRIANS.

At the Flushing course yesterday, there was considerable amusement at the race which took place between the female equestrians.

ROBBERY.

A man was inveigled the other night into a panel house and robbed of fourteen thousand dollars. The detectives are after the thieves.

PAID OFF.

The police were paid in full to day, as were also a large number of the park and boulevard laborers.

ABORTIONIST RELEASED.

Madame Van Buskirk, the alleged abortionist, was yesterday released on her own recognizance.

SENTENCED.

Recorder Hackett to-day sentenced a pickpocket to five years in the State prison.

UNPAID LABORERS.

The Tweed organ again calls upon unpaid laborers to take steps to get their pay.

INGERSOLL'S CASE.

The case against Ingersoll has gone over in Judge Barnard's court till Monday.

NATURALIZATION.

Naturalizations in this city for September were only one hundred and two.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Humboldt has arrived.

CINCINNATI.

The Tyler-Davidson Fountain.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—The opening of the famous bronze fountain, known as the Tyler-Davidson fountain, the gift of Henry Probasco, Esq., to the city of Cincinnati, has made this a gala day in the city. Large trains came in, bringing thousands of strangers on all the roads. The spectators began to arrive at the square early in the morning, and by half past ten o'clock the immense space bounded by Main and Vine streets was packed with people. Seats had been erected along both sides of Fifth street, from Walnut to Vice, and a large number were provided on the Espianade. These were filled. Windows and tops of houses were crowded—many of the former having been disposed of at high rates. In several places temporary structures had been erected on the pavements. These, too, were occupied, while up and down the adjacent streets the people thronged everywhere. The dedicatory exercises commenced promptly at eleven o'clock. Addresses were made by Hon. George T. Davis, Most Reverend Archbishop Purcell, Governor Hayes, Hon. Wm. M. Groesbeck, Dr. Lillienthal and Ferdinand Von Miller, under whose superintendence the work has been put in place. Part of the programme was the singing by the children of the public schools of the ode composed by Lewis J. Cist, of this city. The fountain was presented to the city by Mr. Probasco, and received by Mayor Davis.

At twenty minutes after twelve the fountain was unveiled, and immediately the water was turned on, and almost instantly, the fire bells commenced ringing, to which the church bells in the city made prompt response. The steamboat bells also joined in the chorus; the water came down from the central figure in showers, shot up from below in columns, and came streaming out in graceful jets from the lower basin almost simultaneously. The magnificent work was an assured success, and the great multitude broke out in shouts, and renewed them again and again at intervals, as the crowd that came afterwards received fresh inspiration from the spectacle.

During the progress of the exercises five tiers of seats, that manifestly had not been properly secured against accident, fell, carrying with them their load of humanity to the ground. Twelve or fifteen are known to have been hurt, all slightly, save Mrs. Spurrier, the wife of Charles Roth, of St. Nicholas, had a leg broken. John Simpkinson, of this city, was also seriously hurt in the leg. Richard Corbett, of Covington, suffered a broken leg, and Dr. Kitzemiller, of Piqua, was also somewhat hurt.

In the address of Archbishop Patrick, of the Catholic church, at the unveiling of the fountain, he alluded to Munich as the modern Athens, and Cincinnati as her trans-Atlantic sister, and in speaking of what he called the unholy conflict between capital and labor, he said, "let capitalists devote their superfluous funds, as some among us have done, to works like this, to schools, hospitals, widows' homes and orphantsages, to liberal compensation of artists, artisans, mechanics and seamstresses, and the storm which, without being an alarmist, we apprehend, may be averted."

MINNESOTA.

The Great Prairie Fire.

ST. PAUL, October 6.—The great prairie fire is still raging with unabated fury, although the rain which fell in this vicinity yesterday staid its progress a little. The course of the fire is southeast, and up to last accounts it had reached nearly as far south as the Iowa border, and eastward as far as the Minnesota river, which, it is hoped, will stay its further progress. The high winds of yesterday drove it forward with lightning rapidity, and was burning fiercely in the woods around Glencoe, Leasure, Mankato and New Ulm. Reports of the ravages of the fire fiend are constantly coming in, though evidently greatly exaggerated. The loss, so far as is positively known, is confined to houses, barns, fences, hay and wheat, and farm stock. Only two lives are actually known to have been lost, that of a Swede named Coneat, of Kandiyohe county, and a man unknown, who started from the same county with a drove of cattle for Fort Garry, and was overtaken by the fire. There is no means of ascertaining the amount of damage done, owing to the large tracts of country over which the fire has swept, and its inaccessible nature, but it must be very heavy. Many small towns have been completely destroyed, and the solitary farm houses in the track of the fire have almost invariably been burned to the ground. The amount of suffering must necessarily be great, as many farmers have lost every thing—homestead, live stock and crops with a long winter close upon them.

A HOTEL elevator at Northampton, Mass., recently got out of order, and falling down, severely injured two of the guests, one of whom afterwards died.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

THE CAPITAL.

Return of the President.

INDIAN OUTRAGES DENIED.

Southern Claims.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

The Weather Report.

WASHINGTON, October 6, 1871.

THE SYNDICATE.

The Treasury Department represents that the Syndicate is promptly fulfilling its engagements, and that there is no difficulty about the disposing of bonds.

WEATHER REPORT.

The low barometer which was on Thursday afternoon north of the lower lakes has moved northeast, with a decided fall in pressure, and rain on the middle and east Atlantic coast. The storm in the eastern Gulf has apparently entirely subsided, and the central area and lowest pressure is now spread over the south Atlantic States, where fresh and light southerly winds and clearing weather are now reported. An area of partially cloudy and smoky weather, with a heavy fall in temperature, has extended from Arkansas to Lake Ontario and Lake Michigan, the central highest being now in Illinois. The barometer has fallen in the extreme northeast, and light local rains have been reported in Wisconsin and Missouri.

Probabilities.—Cool weather, with northwesterly winds will probably extend on Saturday over the Gulf and Atlantic States, with clear, or partially cloudy weather south of the Ohio river, and partially cloudy and clearing weather in the Middle and Eastern States. A small area of cloudiness will remain in West Virginia. An area of low pressure, with a rising temperature and southerly winds will probably advance into Missouri and Wisconsin.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The Southern Claims Commission will not consent at this time to allow their special commissioners in the South to receive testimony in support of any claim exceeding three thousand dollars in amount, but claimants who have already filed their claims exceeding that sum may, by reducing the amount, bring the cases within the jurisdiction of their resident commissioner. No further application for the hearing of testimony can be entertained by the commission until after the 1st of January next.

INDIAN OUTRAGES DENIED.

The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs to-day received, through Superintendent Hoag, a letter written by Agent Tatum, pronouncing the Kiowa story telegraphed from St. Louis of the recent capture by Indians near Fort Sill and the torture and murder of a teamster, utterly without foundation. No such outrages have been committed in that vicinity this year.

YELLOW FEVER.

A private letter received here to-day from Tampa, Florida, states that the yellow fever is prevalent there in an epidemic form. Seven of the physicians are reported to there were forty cases in the town, and there had been ten deaths within a brief period previously.

PERSONAL.

President Grant returned to Washington to-night. The following members of the Cabinet are now here: Secretaries Fish, Boutwell, Belknap, and Postmaster General Creswell.

ARMY REUNION.

Major General Barnum will deliver the annual address at the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland at Detroit on the 15th and 16 h of November next.

THE PRESIDENT'S FAMILY.

Mrs. Grant and children returned to Washington this morning. The President stopped at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE.

Episcopal Convention.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—After the assembling of the Episcopal Convention this morning, a report was adopted approving the testimonials consenting to the consecration of Rev. Wm. Bell, of White House, Assistant Bishop of South Carolina.

A report from the Committee on Canons, declaring it inexpedient to change the canon so as to give the clergy of the mother Church of England the same rights in every parish of the church in the United States that our own clergy enjoy, gave rise to discussion. Dr. Franklin urged the adoption of the proposed amendment, and Drs. Hays and Paddock and others sustaining the report. A motion was made to adopt the amendment. Notwithstanding the report was lost by a large vote.

Dr. Hankel, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on New Dioceses, submitted a report with a resolution that this House concur in the action of the House of Bishops, communicated yesterday, consenting to and ratifying the formation of the proposed new diocese within the diocese of Pennsylvania, to take effect the first of November next, the name of said new diocese to be determined by the primary convention thereof, with the consent of the Bishop of Pennsylvania.

Rev. Dr. Spaulding, of Pittsburgh, moved to strike out that portion of the report concurring in the action of the Bishop in the name of the new diocese.

A general and protracted debate ensued, involving the right of a Bishop or primary convention of a new diocese or a general convention to name a new diocese or prescribe the time of its coming into existence, and motions were made to amend and recommit the report. The whole subject was finally disposed of by striking out the report of the committee as submitted, and adopting as the subject that this House concur in message No. 22 of the House of Bishops as to the House. The convention yesterday consents and ratifies the formation of a new diocese within the limits of the diocese of Pennsylvania, to be composed of all that part of said diocese outside of the counties of Philadelphia, Delaware, Chester, Montgomery and Bucks.

The resolution was adopted that the House of Bishops concurring, this convention accept the invitation of the Board of Missions to unite with the board in celebrating, on Thursday next, the fiftieth anniversary of the missionary organization of the church, as the missionary jubilee celebration will be by religious services.

The Secretary then read the testimonials of Dr. Home, assistant Bishop elect of South Carolina. The roll of delegates was called and each signed the testimonial.

Adjourned till ten o'clock to-morrow.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Six deaths from yellow fever were reported at Charleston yesterday.

—The total number of Germans residing in the United States is 1,690,533.

—President Grant visited the Maryland Agricultural Fair at Baltimore yesterday.

—The mackerel fishermen of Eastport, Maine, report the season a perfect failure.

—The storm of last Tuesday was very destructive to shipping on the cost of Louisiana.

—The freight depot of the Fitchburg Railroad at Charlestown, Mass., was burned yesterday. Loss $70,000.

—Henry Yeats, merchant at Berlin, Illinois, committed suicide on Tuesday afternoon by taking strychnine. After taking the poison he sat down and conversed with his family for some time; arose from his seat, told his wife what he had done, and in a few minutes expired.

—Vincent Collyer, special agent of the Apache Indians, writes under date of September 6th that the action of the military has so intimidated the Indians that they will not meet the Commissioners. The Mexicans employed to cook were the cause of the mischief. The White Mountain reservation is the most beautiful he had ever seen. He concludes by recommending it for reservation purposes.

CHICAGO.

The Drouth in the West.

CHICAGO, October 6.—The drouth now prevailing in the West is probably unequaled in its history; certainly for the past twenty-five years. All through Central and Southern Illinois the wells and smaller streams are completely dried up, and the inhabitants find great difficulty in finding sufficient water to supply the necessities of their families and stock. Many of the wealthiest farmers are engaged in sinking artesian wells, preferring to incur this heavy expenditure rather than trust to a natural supply for the future. So dry is the soil that fall plowing is rendered almost impossible. This fact is true not only in Central and Southern Illinois but also in Northern Illinois and all through Wisconsin.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.

A tragic occurence took place this morning at an early hour, resulting in the mysterious death of Barton Edsall, of the well known wholesale drug house of Hurlburt & Edsall, 32 Lake street. For some time past Mr. Edsall, who resides at No. 3 Washington Place, had been suffering from the toothache and neuralgia, and in order to relieve his pain had been taking hydrate of chloral. About one o'clock this morning Mr. Edsall rose from his bed to procure some water for his little child. His wife was awake at the time, and cautioned him against taking any more of the drug, and he rejoined that he would be careful, and then told her and the child to go to sleep, and they were soon slumbering. About three o'clock Mrs. Edsall was startled by the report of two or three pistol shots. She instantly rose from her bed, and then discovered that her husband was missing. She then ran down stairs, and on the door discovered him, bleeding and gasping, with a bullet hole in the left side of his forehead, and a revolver lying by his side. He expired without uttering a word. An examination of the revolver showed that two barrels had been emptied and two other caps had been exploded without discharging the cartridges. One of the balls was imbedded on the inside of the hall door, whilst the other had entered the head of the deceased. By whom Mr. Edsall was shot is a mystery. There are grounds for believing that it was done by burglars. The theory is that Mr. Edsall, having heard them in the house, left his bed room in pursuit, and having met them in the hall, had an encounter, resulting in his death. This theory is the strongest, by the fact that the front and back door were open when Mr. Edsall was first discovered, and by the fact that the police had a short time previous seen two suspicious persons in the vicinity of his residence. The theory that he committed suicide is not entertained by his friends, as they claim that he had no motive for doing so. His family relations were of the happiest character, and his business was prosperous in every sense. Only last evening, in company with his wife, he was present at a wedding of a friend, and appeared in the best spirits. There can only be the barest possibility that under the influence of the drug he was using he might have committed suicide.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

Last evening Mrs. Fred. Fenton, from Rochester, N. Y., while passing from one car to another, on a Highland Park train, with a child in her arms, slipped and fell beneath the wheels. Both herself and child were run over and terribly mutilated. Their bodies were taken up and carried to the dead house. Mrs. Fenton, with her husband, was on her way to Grasspoint, Wisconsin.

PRAIRIE FIRES

Fires in the woods and on the prairies are prevailing in every direction in the north west, including Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Colorado, and information from the points visited says the flames can only be arrested by heavy rains. The country is as dry as tinder in every direction.

POLITICAL.

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, October 6.—At the election on Monday last, seventy-nine towns went straight Republican, forty-five straight Democratic, and twenty-two are divided. Of the latter, eight have elected a Republican majority in the Board of Selectmen, and six a majority of Democrats. Four are a tie and four doubtful. This gives the Republicans eighty-seven towns and the Democrats fifty-one, which is a Republican gain over the spring election.

New Party Forming in the South.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—An important political movement is on foot here looking to the organization of a re-union and reform association. An address signed by Democrats, Republicans and Conservatives, embracing the leading men of these parties, will be published to-morrow. While differing in opinion as to which of the two great parties of the country is fitted to carry out and fulfill the ends for which the Government was instituted, they unite in an earnest appeal to all the intelligent and progressive men of the country to divest themselves of sectional and party animosities, so as to associate themselves together for the purpose of inculcating an intenser and loftier patriotism. The following are the objects of the association: First. The protection of the rights of every citizen in accordance with the Constitution as it is; second, the discontinuance of the useless agitation of the past issues; third, the restoration of fraternal feeling and relations with the North; fourth, the dissemination of constitutional principles and the inculcation of an earnest, abiding faith in the genius of free institutions and their eventual success in all quarters of the globe; fifth, the maintenance of law and order, with the promotion and encouragement of the immigration; seventh, the establishment of an efficient system of general education; eighth, the exposition of strict adherance to the principles of local self-government, and the promotion among the people of those feelings and convictions which will cause them through the operation of self-government to establish, in a state of things which will no longer furnish a reason or a pretext for the interference of the Central Government in local affairs; ninth, general amnesty; tenth, opposition to repudiation in every form; eleventh, the modification of the present tariff system so as to a revenue basis; twelfth, the reduction of taxation; thirteenth, civil service reform, and, finally, we pledge ourselves from this time to give our support to men of uprightness, merit and liberty, regardless of political antecedents, believing that the time has come for all men of all parties to turn their backs upon the past and grasp manfully the deeds and possibilities of the future.

The Texas Election.

JEFFERSON, October 6—The election was quiet. The vote of Marion county is 1,858; Bryant's majority. Nothing white, colored, about equal. Nothing has been heard from the interior.

GALVESTON, October 6.—The election passed off quietly throughout the State as far as heard from, except at Groesbeck, where five negroes of the State police murdered an old citizen, D. C. Apple, white. The negroes were arrested. Nothing relative to the result of the election can be obtained to-night. The vote polled here is small. The Democratic majority is about 1,000.

ALBANY.

Sons of America.

ALBANY, N. Y., October 6.—The Sons of America held their annual meeting here yesterday. Some seventy delegates were present. A new constitution was adopted and other proceedings of no public interest transacted. In the evening a mass meeting of the Order was held, at which addresses were delivered by Rev. Samuel McKeon, Hon. Daniel Ullman, of Buffalo, Messrs. Albertson, Leonard, Pitt and others. The next meeting will be held in New York city in March next.

How is this for a scene in church? The place is a sacred edifice in Bath, Maine. The pew is crowded. The sermon is long. A respectable citizen goes to sleep. In close proximity to him is a lady. The preacher was in the midst of the closing prayer, when the slumberer astonished the congregation by grunting in tone of complaint, "Come, come, Sarah! lay along; don't crowd so! lay over, lay over!" "Sarah," who was fortunately in the pew also, never for a moment lost her presence of mind, but administered a timely poke with her parasol, which awakened her dormant lord, and prevented any further remarks on his part. A warning to sleepy auditors or long-winded preachers—no matter which

THE
Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon
RAILROAD COMPANY.

Their Lands, Roads, Franchises, Capital, Improvements, Purposes, Etc.

Ten years ago real estate in Pittsburgh was dull, cheap, and generally an unprofitable investment. After the beginning of the war, and our means, as well as our population, began to grow through the fresh impetus given to us, the suburban property as well as the thickly built streets of the cities assumed a valuation at once surprising and apparently unexpected to all. It became all at once evident to the most unintelligent and unthinking observer that Pittsburgh was entirely too small and compact, with insufficient room for breathing purposes, to accommodate her fast growing population. The advent of street cars about that time lent an additional charm to, and created a demand for outlying property, as they brought one in a few moments to his home, though it was situated four and five miles from the old city. A few years ago Lawrenceville was thought to be further away than Turtle Creek or Sewickley is to-day, and with omnibuses for the only conveyance, it was true. Now a merchant or mechanic engaged in the city thinks nothing of living five, ten, and even fifteen miles out of town, as he can jump aboard the cars when the day's work is done, and be carried at a trifling cost to his home, sooner than he could formerly reach it, by walking, when living within the heart of the city, and only a few squares away from his work. Another reason for the wonderful growth of the suburban districts, is the black and unpleasant atmosphere of the city. After being compelled to work all day in the midst of surrounding smoke and murky air so dense sometimes that it has been said of it, it could be cut with a knife, the tired workman would be only too glad to throw himself down in his home, and breathe the pure air of heaven undefiled by alien smoke, if it were in his power. It is for the purpose of assisting him to secure such a home beyond the impure atmosphere of our smoky city that this company is formed and to enable him and his family to enjoy the sweet balmy country breezes, whilst he may still continue his labors within the city.

This enterprise has been started with a capital of one million dollars, with the design of building, or completing a railroad from the new village of Castle Shannon, in Baldwin township, where lots unsurpassed for beauty and fertility will be offered for sale, at such low prices, and on such easy terms of payment that the poorest can buy and procure for himself a home in the country.

The company as organized at present consists of the following well known, energetic and responsible citizens of Pittsburgh and Birmingham. President, Milton D. Hays, Esq.; Vice President, Wm. H. Edgerton, Esq.; Secretary and Treasurer, Edward W. Rolfe, Esq.; and among the Directors we find the names of Messrs. H. M. Rolfe, W. P. Logan, Wesley Willson, Josiah Reamer, J. H. Miller, Thomas J. Burchfield and August Ammon. They have purchased the coal railway of Messrs. Bailey & Co., on the South Side, near the lower bridge, and intend improving it by turning it into a passenger and freight inclined railway, in connection with the road on the top of the hill, which when finished will communicate with the new town of Castle Shannon. Tickets will be issuedby the company which will carry passengers on the cars of the Birmingham passenger railway, and thus connect the heart of the city. The road now completed on the top of Coal Hill is three miles in length, two additional miles will finish it to the spot where it is proposed to lay out the new town, being exactly five miles from the end of the Smithfield street bridge. The old survey of the Monongahela Valley railroad. This distance can be traversed by the new narrow gauge railroad of the company in twenty minutes, and trains will leave the depot every ten or fifteen minutes during the day.

In addition to the passenger traffic of the road, which will be considerable from the day it is opened, as it taps a country thickly settled for over a mile back from the summit of the hill, the company intend working their extensive coal lands, which will enable them to run their trains much oftener and if depending on the passenger business alone.

The company own about eleven hundred acres of land, as beautiful and productive as the eye of man ever was gladdened with the sight of, and all underlaid with a five foot vein of our best coal. It is the intention of the company to work about fifty acres of coal per annum, or more if necessary, to the production of 110,000 bushels of coal. Thus for twenty-one years to come they will bring at least five million bushels of coal annually into the Pittsburgh market. This coal will find a ready demand on the South side among the mills, factories, shops and dwellings. The purchase of this immense territory of coal lands, lying almost contiguous to the hills which border the river, has been quietly and completely effected, without creating any particular excitement or opposition, and the bulk of it has been secured at about the actual price of farm lands. The grade of the proposed railroad from the head of the inclined road now being worked by Messrs. Bailey & Co. to the new town of Castle Shannon is a gradual and easy one, not exceeding at any point twenty-five feet to the mile. The inclination is towards the city, and the curves are all easily adjusted. The coal works of Messrs. Bailey & Co., which come into the possession of the new company on the 1st of November, as part of the assets, now mine about two and a half million bushels of coal per annum, and the road cars, tipples, locomotives, etc., are in good condition and complete running order, up to the mines. The company will commence operations on the 1st of November next, with over one hundred acres of coal, and continue thenceforward without interruption, whilst pushing their road through the balance of their lands, out to the town of Castle Shannon. We know of no prospect which promises such a return on the investment as this one. The company is in the hands of reliable, energetic business men. The President, Mr. Milton D. Hays, is an active and pushing young man, who has had a large experience in the management of coal and lumber interests, is Vice President of the Mechanics Bank of Birmingham, and the efficient manager of the extensive lumber business of Messrs. J. & A. Hays. He is thoroughly versed in the affairs of the company and gives promise of success, by his able and judicious management. The same can be said of Messrs. W. H. Edgerton, the Vice President, and Mr. Rolfe, the Secretary and Treasurer, of the firm of Dilworth, Porter & Co. They are both active, industrious, and in every way thoroughly competent gentlemen. Among the stockholders we find the names of the following well known citizens of this city and the South Side, in addition to the officers and Board of Messrs. W. H. Edgerton, Josiah Reamer, Wm. B. Hays, Sr., Wm. Redmond, D. O. Cunningham, Robt. Cunningham, Jas. McMasters, Dr. Jas. Kerr, Wm. Finch, John Adams, Edward Finch, Ernest Rocast, John B. Heisel, James M. Taylor, Isaac McKinley, Robert J. Grier, Henry Voight, H. Graham, King & Co., S. S. Slocum, Fredk. Moul, Jacob Uhlrich, John Neusser and Strentz & Wetzel, with many others, for whose names we cannot make room today. As we stated above the company already have nine hundred thousand dollars subscribed, and only one hundred thousand required to be taken. Subscriptions are still being received, and so far as we can see, after being over the grounds and improvements of the company, we do not know any investment which promises such a prompt and satisfactory return.

So far as the demand for the surface of the company's property is concerned, we might state that the entire tract can now be placed to outside parties at more than the original cost to the company, leaving the eleven hundred acres of coal, with railroad, engines, inclined road, etc., clear. But it will not be disposed of in this way. With the cars running direct to their works, and these within five miles of the city, and situated in a most beautiful, healthy and picturesque country, there will be no difficulty in disposing of every foot of it in half-acre and acre lots. There is an abundance of good water, the ground is far enough from the city to be entirely removed from the smoke and dirt, with freedom from the taxes of the city, &c., purchasers will readily seek homes in the beautiful suburban retreat of Castle Shannon. Persons wishing to subscribe to the stock of this favored company are requested to call at the office, No. 75 Fourth avenue, up stairs, where maps and full descriptions of the lands and resources will be shown. We feel perfectly safe in advising our friends to invest in this company, as with good, careful management it is sure to pay handsomely. We are informed that only twenty per cent. of the stock will be called in at present, and it is confidently expected that no further payment will be required. Call at No. 75 Fourth avenue and examine the plans, &c.

THE RIVERS.

CINCINNATI, October 6.—River three feet one inch.

NEW ORLEANS, October 6.—Arrived—Mohawk and barges, St. Louis. No departures. Clear and cool.

LOUISVILLE,

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

SATURDAY, OCT. 7, 1871.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

STATE.

AUDITOR GENERAL.
DAVID STANTON, of Beaver Co.
SURVEYOR GENERAL.
ROBT. B. BEATH, of Schuylkill Co.

COUNTY.

STATE SENATORS:
JAMES L. GRAHAM.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS.
ASSEMBLY:
First District—JAMES TAYLOR.
Second District—M. EDWARDS.
Third District—JOHN GILFILLAN, D. N. WHITE, H. K. SAMPLE, J. W. BALLANTINE, ALEX. MILLAR.
CONTROLLER—HENRY WARNER.
TREASURER—SAMUEL KILGORE.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY—THOMAS M. BAYNE.
ASSIST. DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. B. FLACK.
COMMISSIONERS—JOSEPH DILWORTH. JAMES McGUNNEGLE.
SURVEYOR—ROBERT CLUGSTON.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

CITY.

MAYOR—B. W. MORGAN.
TREASURER—C. L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER—R. J. McGOWAN.

STANTON.
BEATH.
VICTORY.

STAND by the nominees.

GIVE next Tuesday to your country.

DEMOCRATS never vote for a reform candidate.

REPUBLICANS! only three days more for work.

PITTSBURGHERS, only vote for *one* man for Assembly.

DO YOU WANT the State districted in the interest of Democracy?

JAMES TAYLOR is the candidate for Assembly in the First city District.

MATTHEW EDWARDS is the nominee for Assembly in the Second city District.

REPUBLICANS, don't be coaxed into voting for a Democrat, under any pretense whatever.

VOTE the straight ticket; there is not a name on it whom we would not infinitely prefer to a Democrat.

DON'T BE MISLED by lying reports set afloat on the eve of the election. Democracy, we learn, are ready with such.

EVERY VOTE cast against a Republican helps to elect a Democrat, as has been shown in this county once or twice before.

DILWORTH AND McGUNNEGLE is our ticket. Never scratch a good man, though he may differ with us in some things.

A VOTE for McCandless is a vote for increased extravagance, while it helps to elect a man who refused to serve during the war.

TAYLOR AND EDWARDS, our Assembly candidates in the First and Second Pittsburgh Districts, are both competent and in every way trustworthy.

ONE "Repeater", has been found in Pittsburgh, who was bold enough to confess the fact. After exposure he said he "was only making fun." Need we say he is a Democrat?

LEADING Democrats admit the defeat of McCandless and Cooper. This is done to throw Republicans off their guard. Bring out every vote, and swell the majority as largely as possible.

LOOK OUT for colonized voters in the 2nd city Assembly District. You can tell them by their hang-dog, sheep stealing countenances, and their red noses. They will all vote the Democratic ticket.

FARMERS do you want to see our mills and shops closed, our workmen gone, and your produce seeking a foreign market with the expense of shipping it there charged to you? If you do, vote for free trade Democracy.

ALECK STEPHENS, late Vice President of the Southern Confederacy, a leading southern Democrat, says the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are null and void, and that Democracy will so declare them, when they get the government in their hands.

JEFF DAVIS says he will never accept the situation. The "cause" dear to his heart is not "lost." It will yet spring forth full armed. The children of the south are being educated to fight the north for independence. The *Post* says it would support Jeff for President to-day.

GENL. GRANT struck the key-note of true American Republicanism when he said that he "hoped the day would soon come when the consumptions of the country would all be of the country's products." No British goods for America, when our own shops can furnish better material. Give our boys a chance to work.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY of Pennsylvania has reduced twelve millions of the State debt, abolished the real estate tax, so that every farm in the State is free of tax. The Democratic party of New York has added over fifty millions to the debt in two years, and collected twenty-five million dollars from New York city alone.

ALMOST within sound of the guns of Gettysburg, McCandless, the present Democratic candidate for Auditor General, whose "war record" Democracy would fain parade before us, threw down his sword and refused to serve longer in the army. Why? Because he said "it was a war for the slave, and not for the Union."

THE *Volksblatt* yesterday said, in five or six places, that the old Republican party is trembling and will soon fall into ruins. The editor of the *Volksblatt* doubtless thinks himself the Samson who is to put it down, but he is mistaken; he is merely a tool in the hands of the would-be Samson—the Democratic party—who hopes with him to slay a few Republican Philistines.

WHY IS IT that butter, eggs, flour, fruit, beef, pork, milk and all farm products are higher in Pittsburgh and Allegheny than anywhere else in the States, east of the Rocky Mountains? Because our shops and mills give us a large home population of consumers, making a greater demand for farm produce. So it would be all over the country if we manufactured all of our own goods, and kept British wares out of the country.

BIRMINGHAM is as violent a Democrat as lives in Allegheny county. We would much rather vote for McGunnegle. No truer, or more honest man lives than James McGunnegle. He is for a fair, honest administration of the law as it is given by the law-makers. No man will ever attempt to bribe him. Knowing the man as we do, we would trust him in any position, and we know that he would not disappoint us.

THE vulgar and slanderous paragraphs flung by the score at the President during his visit here doubtless gave a great deal of pleasure to the man on the *Volksblatt*, who flung them. It is said that there are members of the porcine race who enjoy wallowing in filth in proportion to the filthiness of it, and especially if they happen, for the time, to monopolize the only puddle in the neighborhood. The *Volksblatt* was the only paper in town which deemed it proper to insult (as much as it could insult) President Grant while he was our guest.

THE Ku-Klux are all Democrats. Never a one of them Republicans.

WALLACE, (coffee-pot) chairman of Democratic State Committee, concedes the election of Stanton and Beath, but still counts on carrying a majority of both branches of the Legislature, and securing for himself the position of United States Senator. HE HAS BEEN PROMISED ONE OF THE PITTSBURGH DISTRICTS. REPUBLICANS SHALL THIS BE DONE? ARE YOU WILLING TO HAVE PITTSBURGH—LOYAL OLD REPUBLICAN HUB—REPRESENTED BY A MAN WHO SAID "NO SOLDIER HAD A RIGHT TO VOTE," OR A MAN WHO WOULD VOTE FOR JEFF DAVIS TO-MORROW, IF HE WERE THE DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE!

THE *World* says the Democratic is the free trade party. The *Post* doesn't deny it.

ATTENTION is called to the fact that the first city Legislative district is composed of the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th and 14th wards, Pittsburgh, and the Republican candidate is James Taylor. The second city Legislative district is composed of the 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d and 23d wards, and the candidate is Matthew Edwards. The voters of these districts will vote for but one candidate respectively for the Legislature, and should be careful that they have the right ticket and avoid casting Taylor tickets in the 2d district, or Edwards tickets in the 1st district. Democrats will attempt to distribute wrong tickets. Be on your guard for such trickery.

A FULL Republican vote will secure the election of our entire ticket by an increased majority.

THE experts who were appointed by the committee of citizens, to examine the furniture and fixtures in the new court house in New York, and ascertain what the same should cost, allowing the manufacturers fair profits, have reported as follows: After adding twenty-five per cent. to the estimate made by the committee, they return the total cost at $92,075. Other experts who were called in, report the value of the aforesaid furniture, after adding twenty five per cent. for profit over the cost of it, at $132,000. The Ring paid Ingersoll for this furniture exactly $1,400,000. The above experts returned their estimates under oath to the District Attorney. Now, if the *Post* imagines that the work done on our city hall cost too much, why dosen't it pursue a similar course with the above, and produce the sworn testimony of expert builders, what such work should cost? This is what the *Chronicle*, a "disinterested witness," advised it to do some time ago, but it has not complied. We have reason to believe that the *Post* did ask experts what the work could be done for. *Will it give the public their answer's?* Or will it continue to secrete them?

COL. BEATH, the brave soldier, lost a leg while fighting Democrats at the head of his colored regiment.

YESTERDAY, in a little article concerning the General Convention of the Episcopal Church, now sitting in Baltimore, we said: "Neither Mr. Tyng, of New York; Mr. Cheney, of Illinois; Mr. Quick, of Philadelphia; nor Mr. Wilson, of this city, are delegates." Our reason for selecting the names of those gentlemen, was that the first two are known through out the land as leaders of the, so-called, "Low church" party; Mr. Quick is the editor of the most ultra Low Church journal in the country, and Mr. Wilson's name has been very prominently connected with a Low Church meeting held but a few days since in this city. This was our only reason for the selection, but as some of Mr. Wilson's friends think we did that gentleman injustice in grouping him with such men as Messrs. Tyng and Cheney, who have both been censured by their respective Bishops, and have lost their standing in the church, we most cheerfully make this explanation, and further, state, that we know Mr. Wilson to be a man of marked learning and ability, and are assured that he is laboring zealously and successfully in his parish, and that instead of incurring the censure of his Bishop, he has won his respect.

DO YOU want Jeff. Davis, Toombs, and Alex. Stevens again in office? If you do, vote the Democratic ticket.

THE Germantown *Telegraph* announces editorially that its choice for our next Governor is the Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon county. After speaking in the warmest terms of praise of his character and abilities it adds:

"Mr. Coleman is a very extensive owner of iron mines and furnaces, and his business qualities are such as to entitle him to take rank with the most successful business-men in Philadelphia, where he is well known, and with whose inter sts he is so much identified as he is with those of Lebanon county. Place him in the gubernatorial office, and we should then have an executive familiar with the interests of all parts of the State from his long service in the Legislature, and whose signature for any measure could not be bought. We do not urge him as a man above the common politics of the State, for that sort of nonsense deceives no one. In our judgment the man who is above politics is too ignorant of public affairs to be entrusted with high positions. But we do urge Mr. Coleman as a man, who, while he is thoroughly versed in politics, will stoop to no low trickery, and will be concerned in no base bargains. We place our choice on record, and call upon our cotemporaries of the Republican faith to help on the cause by aiding to nominate for Governor an honest man—one who is, like Bayard of old, above suspicion and above reproach."

THE New York *Citizen* (Democratic) says it does not want any *loyal votes* cast for Democrats. How is this, soldiers?

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

The late war between France and Germany awakened no little interest in this country during its progress. In no other, except the two which were engaged in the conflict, will its history be more carefully read. The National Publishing Company of Philadelphia has conferred a favor on the people of the United States by the publication of an accurate and authentic history of the war, from the pen of James D McCabe, Jr., author of "Paris by Sunlight and Gaslight," "Life of Napoleon III"., and a number of other works. He has evidently given great attention to the subject, and watched the progress of events in the two countries with the eye of an accomplished historian, intending to give the result of his observations to the world. In regard to the remote causes of the war upon which he dwells briefly, we are of the opinion that they had little, if anything, to do with precipitating it. Yet, without a reference to them the work would not be complete. It was not the intention of the author, as he informs us, when he commenced his work to paint a florid picture, or discuss the subject from a partisan stand-point, but "to present a simple and unvarnished story of the war." In accordance with his purpose, he has confined himself to a chronological narrative of facts, and left the reader to draw his own inferences. So far as we can remember, he has not omitted in his history an important fact, incident or event from the opening of the campaign between the two belligerent powers to the close of the civil strife, when the Commune was overthrown and the Provisional Government of France asserted its supremacy. He has embodied in the work a complete diary of the events that transpired in Paris during the siege, and given a graphic and minute description of the vandalism and atrocities of the Commune.

The work, which is published by the National Publishing Company and Jones Brothers & Co., Philadelphia, consists of 800 pages. It is printed both in German and English, in clear type, on snow white paper, and its mechanical execution, like all the other works of the Company, is in the very best style of the art. It is illustrated with 150 maps, portraits of William of Germany, Napoleon and Eugenie, Prince Frederick William, Bismarck, Von Moltke and Marshals Bazaine and MacMahon; also battle scenes and views of the principal localities connected with the war. It will prove valuable as book of reference, as it is a Cyclopedia of facts and is not cumbered with unnecessary word painting. Its publishers will no doubt, be amply renumerated for the great expense incurred in issuing it, as it will meet with, not only a large, but rapid sale. Agents are wanted to canvass in every county.

LET US all give next Tuesday to our country. It will never do to permit the party which stands ready to nominate Jeff. Davis for President to gain power.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Considerable interest has been awakened in the public mind of late, relative to the meagre provision which has been made by the different denominations, for the support of aged and disabled ministers. Talented and attractive ministers find no difficulty, generally, in securing the pastorate of good churches, and when age and disease overtakes them, instances are not rare when they have been handsomely provided for the remainder of their lives. But comparitively few are so fortunate in securing pleasant fields of labor, with large salaries and provisions for old age and its infirmities. What is needed by all denominations, is the use of systematic efforts to secure a permanent fund, to which all are entitled to its benefits, who have become incapacitated for work, while performing ministerial service, shall have a legitimate claim upon it for support. A plan of this kind clearly set before the people will receive a hearty support, as all the members of churches need in this age, is to have an intelligent presentation of a proper claim, and they will not withhold their contributions. Some of the denominations have organizations for raising funds for this purpose, prominent among which are the Protestant Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, and Presbyterian bodies, but the amount raised is meagre and unreliable. If the same system was adopted in raising funds, as observed for other benevolent objects in the Churches, ample provision for their support could be easily obtained, at least to meet their needful wants. Moreover, this method of support from the people would relieve the recipient of delicacy of feeling in availing himself of its benefits, as he was receiving what was his just rights and expectations when he entered the ministry. However well ministers are provided while they are able to labor effectively, but few are prepared to anticipate the demands of age, family cares and disease. The assertion that some have chosen the ministry to secure position, honor and a living, as they would any other vocation or profession, may be true in some instances, but in these days of sharply defined duty, the responsibility and demands of evangelical Churches, illustrations of this character are comparatively rare in ministerial life, and the charge is unworthy of notice. The act of a few should not be taken as the type of all in the ministry. With few exceptions, therefore, we believe men enter the work of the ministry from honorable and sincere motives, scarcely taking time to consider the future, when old age and other disabilities will overtake them. The generous provision of some congregations, who have pensioned their old pastor, to secure the services of a young and popular minister, is open to objections from the fact, that it places the retiring minister in a condition of dependency. A distinguished minister of the Presbyterian church recently deceased, who had long and successfully held the pastorate of a church in the East, becoming old and feeble, was supplanted by a young man, and thereafter held a nominal pastoral relation. Although the congregation provided liberally for him while he lived, yet the effect of being superceded by another was so visible in his changed relations, it is stated that he never attempted to preach but once to his old congregation. A fund, however, contributed by the denomination at large, for a specific purpose, to which a minister has a right to enjoy its benefits, relieves him of all delicacy, and makes him feel that he is receiving what belongs to him. The time must come, when the Churches will not only provide liberally for its aged, infirm, and afflicted ministers, but also of the wives and children of deceased ministers.

Statistical reports made at the late session of the Universalist National Convention in Philadelphia, show the following: Pupils in Sunday schools, 38,824; value of church property, $5,808,214, with an indebtedness of $500,054. Church edifices have been erected during the year to the amount of nearly three hundred thousand dollars, while $48,546 have been raised for schools and colleges, and $80,685 for missions and charities, together with $19,500 for miscellaneous purposes, making an aggregate of $735,295, which added to $948,537 reported last year makes the result of the centenary work foot up to $1,664,792.

During the past year, two hundred and fifty, of the three hundred churches belonging to the Unitarian Church have contributed pecuniary aid to the objects of the denomination to the amount of $127,811.72.

The *Central Baptist* calls attention to the translation in the new version of the Testament, published by the American Bible Union," of the Greek word *Andrapodistees*, "slave dealer," as offensive to the South. They prefer either "slave merchant," or "enslaver of men," as being a better rendering of the language of Timothy.

A correspondent of the *Christian Union* argues very forcibly the doctrine of the Corinthian Church—laying by on the first day of the week for the Lord as the Lord has prepared each one—and, shows that if people were trained to give regularly small sums weekly, that during the course of a year, the poorest would give a good sum and not feel oppressed by the act, as they think it does when called upon to give a large amount at one time.

At a session of the California Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Scott assigned a young minister, newly married, to a place called Union and Eureka—a place surrounded by almost impassable mountains, and which was almost only accessible by a sea voyage of several hundred miles. After the appointments were read, the Bishop saw the young minister with his bride coming up the aisle, as he supposed to complain of the appointment. But he had done them an injustice; they only came to bid him good-by. He said to the bride, "I trust I have given you a good appointment," when she looked up and said, "Well, Bishop, if it is not a good one, we will try to make it a good place." This has the true Methodist ring, the preacher going where he is sent by the appointing power, and the people receiving whoever is appointed, leaving the matter wholly in the hands of the Bishop, the third and disinterested party.

Correspondents of the *Christian Intelligencer* are still writing about the hymn, "Nearer, my God, to Thee," generally, however, favorably to the hymn. No doubt this sharp criticism will tend to give it a wider popularity than before.

The Fourteenth Anniversary of the Fulton street Prayer Meeting, New York, was held last week under the direction of Rev. Dr. John Hall, of the Fifth avenue Presbyterian Church. Revs. Drs. De Witt, Theodore L. Cuyler and Ormiston, and Revs. W. C. Steele and Matthew Smith, made addresses.

Some Unitarian ministers who had looked on at a recent Methodist camp-meeting, were heard to say: "If we only had this power of faith, we could take the world."

Rev. M. B. Riddle, D. D., son of the Rev. D. H. Riddle, and formerly pastor of the Third Presbyterian church of this city, has been elected Professor of New Testament exegis in Hartford Theological Seminary. Dr. Riddle has been one of the leading coadjutors of Dr. Schaff in the translation of "Lange's Commentary," and though young in years, has acquired quite a brilliant reputation as a scholar and writer.

The *Independent*, commenting upon the *Presbyterian's* item on benevolent institutions, in which it is represented that the Baptists have given less and the Presbyterians more a communicant than certain other Protestant bodies, thinks that the Presbyterians and the Episcopalians are, as denominations, much richer than the Methodists, and of course, ought to give more. What they lack in money, however, they make up in numbers.

Archbishop Spaulding, of Baltimore, one of the ablest Catholic bishops in this country, who was seriously ill, has become convalescent.

According to the reports of the various Evangelical Churches of the United States, last year, there are about five millions, four hundred thousand communicants on their rolls. This makes nearly one seventh of the inhabitants of the land, members of these Churches. Rapid as has been the increase of population since 1800, the membership in Evangelical Churches has proportionately received a still greater increase.

RAILWAYS.

THE sleeping car patent case of Pullman against Woodruff, for a preliminary injunction, will be held at Pittsburgh on the second Monday in November.

BLOOMINGDALE, a suburb of Fort Wayne, is monopolizing the railroad business, the shops of three roads centering in Fort Wayne having been located there.

A COMPANY has been formed at Leavenworth, Kansas, for building another narrow gauge railroad, to run from that city to the southwestern part of the State, and thence south to the Canadian river.

THE policy of amalgamating railway companies again attracts attention in England. The evils of competition have become in some instances very serious, and remedies are naturally anxiously discussed.

THE new track on the North Pennsylvania Railroad is rapidly going forward, and it is expected that the double track will be completed from Philadelphia to Fort Washington in time to be used under the winter arrangement.

SWITCH-TENDERS and brakesmen on American railways are frequently on duty for long periods, and suffer from loss of sleep. Some of them in this State are said to lay down alongside the track to snatch a few moments' slumber, and lay their hand on the rail, so that the jar of approaching trains will wake them. If they sleep too soundly, their hands are sometimes run over and mashed. The practice is a horrible one, and no railway is justified in overworking its employes in such a way as to require it.

THE Savannah (Ga.) *Advertiser* has the following: The Pennsylvania Central has succeeded in getting a controlling interest in the Wilmington and Manchester, North Carolina Central, Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta, and by recent purchase of stock the Air-Line Road, also from Charlotte to Atlanta, and is now negotiating with King for the control of the West Point road. There is a great political and commercial scheme at the bottom of this which should arouse a determined opposition throughout the seaboard cities—South, at least.

THE report of the surveyor employed to run the line of the proposed Canadian Pacific Railroad has recently been published. The distances, as stated by him, are as follows: Montreal to Ottowa, 115 miles; Ottawa to Mattawan, 195 miles; Mattawan to Fort Garry, 985 miles; Fort Garry to Yellow Head Pass, 985 miles; thence to the limits of British Columbia, 52 miles; route by the Upper Fraser (British Columbia) by "short cut" 445 2-467 miles. Total length from Montreal to Pacific, 2,777. These distances are in large part estimated, as there has been as yet no survey of the whole route.

THE Committee on Railroads at the National Commercial Convention, lately in session at Baltimore, called attention to the construction of narrow-gauge railroads, and recommended them as feeders and for mountainous or sparsely settled portions of the country. It did not pass an opinion upon their suitableness or unsuitableness for trunk lines, but suggested that a committee be appointed to report at the next convention upon their applicability for such lines. The committee suggested that local rates for freight and passengers be made to correspond with through rates, there being an unjust discrimination in many instances.

ONE of the strongest endorsements the narrow gauge system has yet received is from Great Britain. The British government appointed in 1869 a commission to consider what gauge should be adopted for "the Indus Valley and other projected railways." After more than a year of careful investigation their commission has reported, and within the last month the Indian authorities have decided upon the width of three feet three inches for all State lines. This action extends the narrow gauge system to lines nearly 10,000 miles in aggregate length, intended to give all needed facilities to vast areas of terrritory and immense populations.

THE Moscow correspondent of the *Levant Herald* says that the Russian railway system shows a marked advance since the opening of the year. The arrangements made for establishing direct correspondence between the trains on the newly-opened Moscow-Smolensk line and those on the Vitebsk-Dunaburg and frontier railways, are now completed, and Berlin can be reached from Moscow in sixty hours. The "narrow gauge" line from Tchandovo (on the Petersburg-Moscow railway) to Old Novgorod is now open; and that from Brest-Litovsk to Smolensk is making rapid progress. The Grias-Tsaritzin line is open for some distance beyond Borisoglabsk, and trains are running on the Noronej-Grounshevka railway as far as Novo-Denetz. A "horse-railway" is about to be constructed from Samara (on the Volga) to the town of Uralsk, the line being laid in such a way as to allow the substitution of steam power for horse power in case the increase of traffic should make it requisite. Finally, a concession has just been granted for a branch line from Tiflis to Vladikavkas.

The Wharton Case.

The Baltimore *American* says:

Among the many rumors current throughout the city, after the arrest of Mrs. Wharton on the charge of poisoning General Ketchum, there was one to the effect that Mrs. Wm. E. Alcock (now in Europe) had been taken seriously ill on the day she set sail, after eating a plate of soup sent her by Mrs. Wharton. It was also rumored that Mrs. Alcock had sent a letter, which gave a detailed account of her illness while crossing the ocean. On the next day we published a statement made by a friend of Mrs. Alcock's family to the purport that no such letter had been received.

Mrs. Alcock has since addressed the following letter to I. Nevitt Steele, Esq., explaining the circumstances out of which the story grew, and relieving Mrs. Wharton from whatever suspicions might have arisen from the circulation of these rumors:

INNSBRUCK, September 18, 1871.

To I. Nevitt Steele, Esq:

DEAR SIR: I have received from friends in Baltimore newspaper items, relative to myself, so entirely false and prejudicial to my friend, Mrs. Wharton, that I conceive it my duty to write to you on the subject. The papers claim that I was "made ill by clam soup, brought by Mrs. Wharton's servant, who begged me not to eat it," &c., &c. The facts are these: I had been ill for some days, but was getting better, and hearing Mrs. Wharton say she was going to have clam soup for her dinner, took a fancy to have some. Mrs. Wharton demurred at my request, fearing I was not well enough to indulge my appetite, but finally yielded and sent me some with other viands from her table.

The result was what she feared, and a return of sickness ensued as a consequence of my imprudence.

This occurred in the early part of May, nearly a month prior to our leaving for Europe. I had a remarkably good sea voyage, and have, since my landing, enjoyed uninterrupted good health.

As to the malicious report of our having gone to Europe earlier than we intended, to get rid of Mrs. Wharton, it is palpably untrue; for early in March we engaged passage at the same time in the steamer in which we afterwards sailed, expecting Mrs. Whaton and Nellie to join us in London.

I feel very indignant that such a tissue of falsehoods and misrepresentations should be laid before the public, and therefore submit the statement to you, as Mrs. Wharton's senior counsel, to be used as you may think proper.

MRS. WM. A. ALCOCK.

Testing Petroleum.

Prof. Vander Weyde's new test for the adulteration of kerosene seems to be of immediate practical value. The test for petroleum is founded on the fact that all vapors given off by petroleum are combustible, and that if any kerosene or other preparation from petroleum gives off a vapor at the accepted standard temperature of 110°, it is not necessary to try whether it will burn, but sufficient to collect it in the proper vessel, by which we gain the additional advantage that we may measure the quantity of the vapor, while none of it can be lost by air currents incidentally passing over the surface of the liquid. He takes, therefore, a glass tube closed at one end and open at the other, and fills it with the petroleum to be tested, then closing the open end with the finger, inverts it in a vessel with water warmed to 110° by mixing hot and cold water, and keeping it at that temperature by occasionally adding hot water. If now any vapor be apparent, it will collect in the closed upper part of the tube, displacing the oil downward. The amount of this gas will be a comparative test of the different qualities of oil and for this purpose the tube may be graduated in order to measure the amount of volatile liquid present in the same. This method is not subject to the discrepancies found in the usual way of testing, in which an impure and dangerous quality of oil may be made to appear better than it is by slow and gradual heating, and which if performed in a slight draft of air will have the vapors carried off as soon as developed, so that it becomes impossible to ignite them. This new method gives freedom from the danger of fire, more accuracy, a trustworthy means of measurement, and no chance for deception.

INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION.

The symptoms which usually precede Consumption are mostly of an insidious character, but quite marked enough to indicate to the intelligent physician what course of treatment ought to be followed in order to prevent its full development. If these earlier monitors were heeded Consumption, as a wide spread and devastating disease would be almost unknown. DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, in all recent attacks, will cleanse the morbid poison from the system and restore that circle of life which is too valuable to be estimated by mere dollars and cents. How many cases are there like that of Mr. Irvin, published below, which, if treated like his, would soon get well:

DR. KEYSER: You have asked my opinion about your cough medicine, and I can cheerfully say that I have used your Pectoral Syrup on one occasion during last spring. I thought at one time that I was surely going to have some serious pulmonary disease, as I coughed up large quantities of matter. I found my disease would not yield to anything else, as I had tried various remedies, and after the first dose of your Pectoral I received quite a relief, and I had not used the whole bottle until I was entirely cured. JAMES IRVIN,
No. 203 Third avenue.

Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is sold at $1 50 per bottle, at his medical office, 187 Liberty street. If your druggist does not keep it, remit $5 to Dr. Keyser and he will send it by express. Pamphlet on Chronic Lung diseases sent wherever it is wanted by mail.

ST. LOUIS MAGNETIC SPRING WATER.

This water is highly recommended in cases of Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia and all nervous diseases. A supply just received direct from the Springs.

Sold by the case or single dozen, at the lowest prices. Circulars and Pamphlets Free, at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) streets.

Help! help! cries the blood, I am impure. I know it, says the skin, for I am covered with blotches, pimples and sores. Bring up the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

AN UNPROTECTED SYSTEM.

Do not fancy because you feel strong that you are impregnable to sickness. Whole neighborhoods are frequently prostrated at this season by malarious fevers. Vigorous muscles and strong sinews, broad shoulders and sound lungs, are no defence against the mephitic vapors of autumn. Frames which have withstood the summer heat may succumb now. Many an athletic man, whose family depends for its support on his industry, now lies prostrate, weak and help'ess as a babe, under the periodical assaults of chills and fever or bilious remittent fever. This could not be if all were wise enough to provide against such a contingency, by toning and fortifying the system with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This approved vegetable tonic is absolutely harmless, so that it is sheer folly not to take it as a safeguard at a season when diseases of the liver, the stomach, the bowels, and indeed all the visceral organs are generally prevalent. To keep the system in order and insure health, or to put it in order when this precaution has been neglected, is the duty of every human being who values life. For both these purposes Hostetter's Bitters is designed, and it answers both. Petty local dealers are endeavoring, in many parts of the country, to substitute preparations made of impure and dangerous materials in its stead. Give them a wide berth They are prepared by unskilful experimentors who want to turn a penny at the expense of the public health.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

N. Holmes & Sons,
BANKERS.

We offer for sale a limited amount of the New Bonds of the

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company,

bearing 7 per cent. interest, FREE OF ALL TAXATION. Principal and interest guaranteed by the

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES received in exchange at Market Rates.

N. HOLMES & SONS,
59 Market street, Pittsburgh.
oct6:b68

1871.....1871.
FALL TRADE IN
HATS, CAPS,
AND
FURS.

M'CORD & CO.,
131 Wood St., Pittsburgh,

Offer especial inducements this season to Wholesale Buyers in HATS, CAPS, LADIES', MISSES and CHILDREN'S FURS, LADIES AND MISSES' TRIMMED HATS.

Our stock is the largest in the city, and our prices are as low, and ever lower than any Eastern House. Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock.

McCORD & CO.
oct6:b73

FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

The Triumph
COOKING STOVES.
THE
Triumph and Jackson
COOK STOVES,

Used by thousands of housekeepers. There are no better operating or more substantial Cooking Stoves in the market. Warranted to Bake or Roast as well as any other make. For sale by dealers generally and manufactured by

BISSELL & CO.,
225 Liberty Street.
se30:b46

FIRE CLAY
WATER PIPES,
Chimney Flues,
AND
CHIMNEY TOPS.
HENRY H. COLLINS,
spl1:d-TTS 133 SECOND AVENUE.

NOTICE.—The subscriber has penned up at his place, on the Perrysville Road, 6 hogs—one black and five white ones. The owner is requested to come forward, pay charges, and take them away, otherwise they will be sold according to law. ANDREW STAHELY.
McCLURE TOWNSHIP, Oct. 2, 1871. oct6:b86

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.

At 12½c., Double Width Poplin Plaids.
At 12½c., Double Width Alpacas.
At 12½c., Good Dark Delaines.
At 30c., Double Warp Heavy Brown Poplins.
At 25c., Serge Poplin Plaids.
At 37½c., Black Alpaca Lustres, an extra bargain.
At 25c., Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 15c., Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 8½c., Fast Colored Dark Prints.
At 12½c., Plain Carpets.

DRESS SILKS,
Fall Styles and Colors,
VERY CHEAP.

The Latest Novelties in Dress Goods.
6-4 Serge Poplin and Soft Plaids at a bargain.
3-4 Plain and Serge Poplin Plaids.
Black and Colored Satine Cloths.
French Merinos, Black and Colored Alpacas.
Blankets, Comforts, Quilts.
Cassimeres, Waterproofs and Flannels of all kinds.

At the Lowest Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

RETAIL STORES
OF
JOSEPH
HORNE
& CO.

We have just opened a very choice assortment of

Slipper Patterns,

EMBROIDERED ON CANVAS, VELVET AND CLOTH.

OTTOMAN COVERS,
Pin Cushion Covers, &c.
CANVAS
In Every Variety of Make.
Filling Shaded Silks,
EMBROIDERING CHENILLE
ALL COLORS AND SHADES.
A BARGAIN.
ANOTHER LOT OF
CROCHET TIDIES
At $1.00 Each.

Novelties in Every Department.

GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.

Please Call and Examine.

197 and 199 Penn Ave.
oct6:b74

115. 115.
COUNTRY
MERCHANTS

Are invited to call and examine our large new stock of Fall and Winter Goods, just opened, and which will be kept up during the season by the daily arrival of new goods. We offer everything at the lowest Eastern prices, and propose to save the buyer the expense of a trip East and his freights. We are sole Agents for Fullerton's Freeport Barred Flannels, Greenville Barred Flannels, Blankets and Yarns; also, sell Bradley's Emdale and Eastern Flannels at less than mill prices. We have an elegant line of Silks, Poplins, Plaids, Satines, Epinglines, Merinos, Alpacas, Repps, Delaines, Waterproofs, Black and Colored Velveteens, Shawls in Plaids, Stripes, Thibet, Broche and Paisley; Skirts, Embossed, Printed, Seamless, Felt and Balmoral; Prints, Ginghams, Checks, Ticks, Cantons, Towelings; Flannels, Red, White, Yellow and Grey in plain and twilled; French Plaid and Opera Flannels in all colors; Cloths, Cassimeres, Jeans, Tweeds, Satinetts, Blankets, Bleached and Brown Sheeting (all widths and qualities); Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Combs, Buttons, Braids, and an endless variety of Notions and Small Goods wanted by every Merchant, all of which we propose to sell at bottom prices.

CALL AND SEE,
AT
115 Wood Street.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.
se29:a70

BOOKS!
BOOKS!
BOOKS!

The Following For Sale Cheap:

GEOLOGY OF PENNSYLVANIA. MAPS, &c.
Complete set LONDON ART JOURNAL.
WILKE'S EXPLORING EXPEDITION, very scarce.
HOGARTH'S COMPLETE WORKS.
DANTE'S INFERNO, Dore.
"DON QUIXOTE," Dore.
FABLES LA FONTAINE, Dore.
VOLNEY'S WORKS, very rare.
And a large selection of Illustrated, Standard and Scientific Books.

JOSEPH MACLEAN,
se27:a96 ROOM 9, 95½ FOURTH AVE.

PLASTER.
100 bbls. French's Calcined Plaster.
75 bbls. Fresh Ground Plaster, for sale by Smith & Harris do. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW GOODS
AT
Attractive Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S.
AT 50c.,
LADIES' BALMORAL SKIRTS,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At $1.33, Heavy Balmoral Skirts—a decided bargain.
At $2, Ladies' Gored Felt Skirts, figured borders.
At $2 50, Ladies' Woolen Shawls, full size.
At 62½c., Gents' Cloth Shirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Undershirts.
At 37½c., Gents' Merino Drawers.
At 12½c., Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose.
At 10c., Ladies' Plain Merino Hose.

Millinery Goods.
HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS,
Flowers, Plumes,
Cloaking Velvets, Velveteens,
SILK VELVETS, ALL COLORS,
AT
POPULAR PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY.

Splendid Stock
OF
NEW GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
MOORHOUSE
& CARSTEN,
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

Silks! Silks!

New Black Gros Grain Silks of the best makes and finish, ranging in price from $1.25 to $4.00.

DRESS GOODS.

Many new and handsome styles of Plaids and Plain Goods are added to this Department, to which we invite the attention of purchasers.

Shawls! Shawls!

This Department embraces very many beautiful Shawls in Stripes, Plaids and Broche, to which customers are invited.

Alpacas and Mohairs, Cashmeres and Merinos, Flannels and Country Blankets.

Fine Eastern Blankets at less than Wholesale Prices.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.
se11:n36

GRATES.
L. H. SMITH & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves
AND
GRATES,
KELL'S PATENT
IRON HEARTH,
The Anchor Sad Iron,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &C.

The Reflector Is the best and Cleanest Grate in existence. It consumes less fuel and produces more heat than any other. We challenge a trial.

The Iron Hearth Will be found more desirable and cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron
Has induced unprincipled parties to adopt our style with the intention of deceiving the public. We caution our customers and the public generally against this fraud.

Our Irons are all PLANED and bear the ANCHOR (our Trade Mark) on the upper side.

Samples of the Grates may be seen at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Market street. GOODWIN'S, 63 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
se22:n61 PITTSBURGH.

10	25

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

au8:dtf

CONVERSION OF U. S. Five-Twenty BONDS.

Holders of Five-Twenties of the issue of 1862, which, under the recent announcement of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be paid off in December next, have special and immediate reasons to consider the question of converting them, unless they wish to receive coin for their Five Twenties, or exchange them at par for bonds of the new issue, bearing but one-half the rate of 6 PER CENT. and 5 PER CENT. in GOLD.

We invite the attention of investors to the SUPERIOR FACILITIES, which we are offering for the saving from SEVEN TO EIGHT PER CENT. interest.

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.

sel8:3d

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

BROKERS AND DEALERS IN

Bonds, Stocks and Mortgages.

Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.

☞ Call sections made.

COR. THIRD AVE. AND WOOD ST.,

and PITTSBURGH, PA.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.,)

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

Government Securities,

COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On Most Favorable Terms.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at low-est market rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, October 6, 1871.

Gold has been quiet and dull, although the clique used exaggerated reports from Europe to try to advance prices. There was a little uneasiness on the reported advance in the rate of discount in the Bank of England, but there is much better feeling existed before the close of bank hours, as consols and other securities advanced from ⅛ to ¼. Gold opened at 114⅝, and closed at 114⅝@114¾. Loans were made at from ⅛ to 1-64 per cent. for use, and later from 1-64 per cent. was paid for carrying. Clearances, $87,360,000. Governments dull and steady. The new five per cents. bonds closed at a discount of 2 per cent. in London. Stocks irregular and generally lower. The Bears hammered the market on rumors from London. Selling orders very small, and the market was devoid of any special feature in the active list, except Hannibal and St. Joseph, which were exceptionally strong, common advancing from 69¾ to 62, and preferred from 74¾ to 76¾. The market closed dull and heavy. There was much interest felt in Wabash. The *Tribune* says that Wabash was commanded much attention. The election for directors resulted in the continuance in office of the members of the executive committee, whose places were filled by R. J. Capron, A. M. Ferris, Stephen Gandy and H. B. Payne, all of this number of this city. Mr. Gandy is well known as one of our most energetic, intelligent and successful brokers, and bankers and others equally respectable. The permanent stockholders and general public are to be congratulated on the results which retains at the head of the management of this important railway Mr. Roody, and upon his unexcelled stability given to the Board by the accession of the names before mentioned. Money easy at 5@7. In State bonds Tennessees were weak and lower, the remainder steady.

Sterling Exchange, 108¾.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons of 1881, 118; 5-2's 62, 115¾; do '64, 115¾; do '65, 115¾; do new 114¾; do '67, 114¾; do '68, 114⅝; 10-40s, 111¾; currency 6s, 114¾.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 96¾; Tennessee, old, 67¾; new, 67¾; Virginia new, 68; do old, 81; North Carolina old, 35; do new, 35.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph, 66⅝; Quicksilver, 19½; Mariposa, 1½; do preferred, 2½; Adams Express, 67½; Wells Fargo do, 52½; American Merchant Union do, 57½; United States do, 57½; Pacific Mail, 54½; New York Central, 97½; Reading, 90½; do preferred, 93; Harlem, 130; do preferred, 133; Reading, 114½; Michigan Central, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 91¼; Northwestern, 69½; do preferred, 90¾; Rock Island, 103; New Jersey Central, 109½; St. Paul, 62¾; do preferred, 81¾; Wabash, 62¾; do preferred, 84; Fort Wayne, 99¾; Terre Haute, 22; do preferred, 58; Chicago & Alton, 138; preferred, 120. Ohio & Mississippi, 27½; C. C. & C., 88. R. & Q., 128; Lake Shore, 108½; Illinois Central, 135¾; Union Pacific, 37¾; Central Pacific bonds, 102½; Union Pacific bonds, 89¾.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 6, 1871.

—We extract the following from the Chicago *Tribune*, of Thursday, in regard to the grain markets:

The produce markets were less active today, and averaged lower in price—the weakest articles being wheat and rye. New York was easier, but that was rather a consequence than a cause of the dull feeling here, which is due to big receipts and the impossibility of getting rid of them as fast as they come in. The accumulation is beginning to tell on prices, with a vengeance. Corn (from the world's standpoint,) and the fact that the long continued drought promises badly for the spring crop of wheat, is somewhat like that of the girl with her apron full of apples, who dropped them all in the attempt to make it hold a few more. It was so with pork products in the summer, and is so now with wheat, and corn, and barley, in the autumn.

The market was less active, and 2¾@3¾c lower than the average of yesterday, the market weakening slowly all through the session. The principle cause was weakness in New York. The real cause was the fact that the receipts are larger than the shipments can possibly be under present arrangements, while our bins are full on the edge of winter. Operators are simply at a loss what to do. They believe that our own crop is a light one, that the old crop was all used up before the new one came in, that France is 200,000,000 bush short, that England is 250,000,000 bush short of last year, and that other European countries, with California, will have much less to export than usual. These facts being generally lost sight of, sellers continue to put up their wheat to $1.40, but the question is: When? Probably not at present, if at all, because the market here is undoubtedly glutted at present, and must stand the consequences. There is, however, little doubt that a material decline in prices would be followed by a considerable falling off in the supply, and this is probably the way in which the pressure upon our warehouse bins will be relieved. The farmers have done well this year in sending their grain forward as rapidly as possible, while prices were good; the best prices can generally be obtained by acting in this way, though the rule is not without its exceptions.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	114⅝
U. S. 6s, 1881	114	5-2 Jan. & Jy. '67	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s '62	114⅝	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	114⅝
U. S. 5-20s '64	115⅛	U. P. R. R.	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s '65	115⅝	C. P. R. R.	102⅜
U. S. 10-40s	110¾	Cy. Pacifics	114⅜

PITTSBURGH IRON MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 6, 1871.

The demand for pig iron continues very active, and there is some difficulty in meeting it fully. Prices are strong with still an upward tendency. The demand is principally for mill irons, though the foundries are also very busy. The receipts from the east are comparatively light—prices for which rather higher at eastern points than in this market. Some of the western furnaces refuse to sell any more iron at present, being in many cases two and three months behind their orders already booked.

The rolling mills and nail factories have all they can do. Prices are very firm, and although the card has recently been advanced there is strong probability of another advance before made very soon.

ANTHRACITE.

100 tons Chickies Forge—at Furnaces	$32 00	cash
100 " Chickies Forge—at Furnaces	32 00	cash
100 " Chickies Forge—at Furnaces	32 00	cash
100 " Chickies Forge—at Furnaces	32 00	cash
50 " No. 2 Foundry—from Yard	36 50	4 mos
50 " No. 1 A Foundry—from Yard	39 00	4 mos
50 " No. 1 A Foundry—from Yard	37 50	4 mos
50 " White and Mottled	32 00	4 mos

CHARCOAL.

80 tons Lake Superior Charcoal	$41 00	4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

100 tons Gray Forge—to arrive	$35 00	4 mos
100 " White and Mottled—to arrive	31 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge—to arrive	35 00	4 mos
50 " Foundry Iron—to arrive	37 00	4 mos
250 " Close Gray	35 00	4 mos
250 " Close Gray	35 00	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge	34 50	4 mos
200 " Gray Forge Neutral	35 00	4 mos
100 " Medium Close Forge	33 50	4 mos
100 " Medium Close Forge	34 00	4 mos

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, October 6, 1871.

ASHES—Common Soda ash, 4 cts; refined do, 4¼@4½; Pearls, 9¾; Pots, 7¾; Nitrate soda, 4¾@4¾.

BEESWAX—Quoted at 30@33c.

BUTTER—The receipts and offerings continue large, and all the produce houses agree in reporting a very dull market, and prices are weak and lower; prime to choice fresh roll is quoted at 29@31. For common and inferior, with which the market is completely glutted, the demand is very light.

BEANS—Prime Navy quoted at $2.00@2.25 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quoted steady at the recent advance; New Apples, 5½@6c; Ohio Peaches, 10@11c; Factory, 14@14¾; Dairy, 13@13½.

CARBON OIL—Is firmer but unchanged; standard brand, 23 cts, in car load lots, and 24@24½ in small lots.

COUNTRY MEAT—There is rather more inquiry, and the stock in this market is very light. Country Lard unchanged at 8¾@9.

CORN MEAL—Is very quiet and the demand is mainly of a retail character; may be quoted in small lots at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CEMENT—Louisville, $2.50@3.00 per bbl. Rosendale, $1.00@1.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

CRANBERRIES—10@11 per bbl.

DRIED FRUITS—There is a fair demand for halve Peaches with sales of prime at 9¾ cts. Very little inquiry for quartered or unpared. No Apples in this market as yet. Blackberries, 12@14 cts.

EGGS—Continue steady, with a demand full up to the supply, and prices are well maintained, 26@27 cts.

FEATHERS continue to arrive freely, and, while the stock is accumulating somewhat, prices are still maintained; $2.5 @3.00 for fresh to good and $3.25@3.50 for choice. We are convinced of $2.85@2.90 having been bid and refused for car load lots. Quinces steady at $3@3.50 per bbl. Grapes, 6@8 cts per lb, as to quality.

FLOUR—Our dispatches, of Thursday, report flour as being dull, both in Chicago and New York; in our market, although the feeling is easier, there has been no change worth noticing over in prices. We continue to quote good spring extras at $7; choice Minnesota baker's flour, $7.50@7.75, and good to choice red winter wheat $7.00@7.25.

GRAIN—The offerings of Wheat are increasing somewhat, the receipts of the past week being the most, bringing out more sellers, and from all that we can learn there is considerable on route for this market, and some holders begin to feel like selling to arrive. As yet, however, the stock here is very small and prices firm; a few lots have also changed hands at $1.43@1.45 for red, and $1.48@1.50 for white—an advance of full 10 cts per bushel within the past few days. Generally steady, if not "bear" the market as soon as the opportunity offers is certain, and it is this that is causing sellers to feel a little anxious. Oats are in good demand and firm but unchanged; 43¾@44¾ for mixed, and 46@46 for white—but few sales as yet have been made over 45. Corn continues scarce and there is considerable inquiry, particularly for shelled, which may be quoted in bulk at 70. Is bleached by some dealers that the advanced prices will increase the receipts very materially within the next few days, and if this expectation should be realized, an easier market will no doubt be the result. Rye is unchanged at 88@90; the receipts are large—principally by canal—and are now arriving is being placed on former contracts. Barley unchanged; fair to prime spring 80@85; fall 88@90.

Following sales were reported at the grain exchange to-day:

2 cars	white oats, in sacks,	45
1 "	white oats, in sacks,	45
1 "	white oats, in sacks,	45
10 "	mixed shelled corn,	70
1 "	No. 3 spring barley,	78

Ills sight drafts on New York at par terms.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues moderately active, but presents nothing worthy of note since the date of our last report. Coffee continues strong and considerably advanced—we allude to roasted—coffee par. one cent per pound, and even at this advance they are still lower relatively than green coffees; it is a mistake that this kind of coffee has been entirely too low for some time past, taking the price of green as a basis, and if so, the actual decline was not made as soon. Sugars continue dull and weak though not quotably lower. Molasses very dull; holders all over the country are very anxious to close out, while on the other hand, as might be expected, buyers are very scarce. We hear of offers direct from New York: Drescher & Leo, Steubenville, and other places, from parties anxious to sell, and quite a number of our merchants will be placed in the same category. The finer grades of syrups are reported steady—some fancy brands are quoted higher; common and medium still very dull and nearly with no sales. Rice and Spices quiet and unchanged.

SUGARS—Refined—Standard Hards, 13¾ A, 13, B, 12¾; Ex. C, 12¾; C. Yellow, 12¾, Porto Rico Sugars—Choice, 13¾; Prime, 13; Good, 12¾. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 12¾ per lbs. Cuba Sugars—Refined, 12¾@13. Sugar House Sugars—Knight's Extra C, 12¾ per lbs. Cuba Sugars—Refined, 12¾@13. New Orleans Sugars—None in market.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 22; Prime, 21; Good, 19; Fair, 18@18½; Ordinary, 17; Laguyra, 19@20. Mocha, 45. Roasted Coffee, pure, 23@24. Lower grades, 20@21.

SYRUPS—Sugar-house, ♦ and Elder's, 72. White Honey, 70. Lovering's, 70. Drane's, 70; other grades, 48@60. New Orleans Molasses, 65@70.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Good, 9¾; Fair, 8¾; Rangoon, 8@8¾. Patna, 8.

Spices—Pepper, 22. Allspice, 18. Cassia, 50. Cloves, 50. Nutmegs, $1.70.

PROVISIONS—Steady at 25@30 cts per lb. Rissendale, $1.00@1.50; Calcined Plaster, $4.25@5.00.

HIDES—Green Salted, 10¾@11¾; Green Butcher's, 8; Dry Flint, 21@22; Green Calf Skins, 14@15; Green Kip and Calf, 17@18.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2¾@3¾ cts.

HEMP—Quoted at $165 per ton.

IRON—Demand is rather better, and the market a shade firmer: We are reported sales of good to prime baled at $24@26—by the car load.

LIME—Perrysburg white, $2.00@2.25 per bbl; Cleveland $2.25; Eastern, $1.75.

MILLFEED—Is quoted in a jobbing way, at $22@23 per ton for Brad; $24@26 for Second quality; $30@35 for Middlings, and $44@45 for Oil Meal.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $3.00@3.50 per bbl.

OIL—Lard Oil is firmer and higher, but the market at present is so irregular that it is very difficult to quote correctly.

POTATOES—Sales of Irish, at 65@70 cts per bushel. Sweet-dull but unchanged; $4.50@5.00 per bbl. For Baltimore's, and $3.25@3.50 for Jerseys.

POULTRY—Live Chickens continue dull and we now quote at 40@50 cts per pair by the coop.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 7¾@7¾; ribbed sides, 8@8¼; clear rib sides, 8¾@8¾; clear sides, 9@9¼; sugar cured shoulders, 10@10¾; Breakfast Bacon, 11@11¾; sugar cured Hams, 16@17. Prime Mess Pork, 15c, 10@10¾. Canvassed Dried Beef, 15@18¾. Mess Pork, $15@16.

PEANUTS—Steady at 12@13 cts.

RAGS—Sales, 4@4¼ cts per lb.

SALT—Is quoted at $1.85, by the car load, and $2 in small lots.

SEEDS—Timothy Seed is dull and nominal at $3.00@3.25. Clover Seed, quiet and nominal at $6.75@7.00. Flaxseed unchanged at $1.80@1.85.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4½ cts.

WILLOWS—Quoted firm at 10 cts.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY October 6, 1871.

The market was very dull to-day—not a single sale of either crude or refined reported. Refined weak, the advices from the east being "bearish;" rumored that one of the heaviest exporters had concluded to sell his oil and re-charter his vessels; however, this may have been sent out here for the purpose of bearing our market. Crude, is strong and higher, but Eastern refiners generally are virtually out of the market—at present.

REFINED.

As already noted, weaker but not quotably lower. Spot, 24½; October, 24½; November, 24½; December, 24¾.

CRUDE.

Parker quoted at $4.75, against sales yesterday at $4.85@4.87.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R.

Model O W, account Thomas Hackett	462
Star O W, account H McKelvy	463
National O W, account Fisher Bros	74
Crystal O W, account T P Miller	308
Commercial O W, account J K Barbour	549
National O W, account Thos King	160
Liberty O W, account B S Duncan	24
Liberty O W, account Bates & G	154
Citizens O W, account Bates & G	394
Penn O W, account Bates & G	462
Eagle O W, account B S Duncan	480
Monumental O W, account B S Duncan	469
Oswmo O W, account H McKelvy	958
Vista O W, account H McKelvy	469
Citizens O W, account F & Co	154
Liberty O W, account Thos Hackett	468
Total	6,767

OIL SHIPPED PER WEST PENN R. R.

Elkins, Ir & Co, 110 bbls ref. oil to Logan, Bro. & Co., Phila.

Ralston & Waring, 105 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

Total 205.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A. V. R. R. & W. P. R. R. October, 5.

Citizens Oil Co., 577 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

National Oil., 314 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew & Co., 628 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co. 521 bbls refined to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Forsyth Bro. 313 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

Mc. McKelvy & Co. 54 bbls refined oil, to Logan, Bro., Philadelphia.

David Bly & Co., 103 bbls refined to Logan & Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

J. A. McKee & Sons, 105 bbls refined oil to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia.

Montgomery, K & Co. 259 bbls refined oil to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

John Spear & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to G White Harrisburg.

Total 3,351 bbls.

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, October 6, 12:35 P. M.—Crude 14½. Refined: October 24¼@24⅝c; November and December 24¼@24⅝c.

5 P. M.—Crude like. Refined: October 24¼@24¼c; November and December 24¼@24¼c; no sales reported.

NEW YORK, October 6, 12 M.—Market dull with no apparent change; spot held at 23¾c, with 23¾c bid; we quote all the month nominally at 24¼@24¾c. Crude market unchanged; holders asking 14¾c for spot, with no bids in market.

5 P. M.—Market very dull and inactive; first half October freely offered at 23¾c, with no buyers; reported sale 1,000 bbls; buyers all round 24¼c. No change in crude; market dull; no sales reported; we quote spot at 14¼c.

OIL CITY, October 6, 11 A. M.—Market firm with little doing; held at $3.05 and Lower Road $2.80.

PLEASANTVILLE, October 6, 11:10 A. M.—Market quiet at $4.30.

ROUSEVILLE, October 6, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet; nothing doing; prices ranging from $4.85@ to $4.85c.

TIDIOUTE, October 6, 11:30 A. M.—Market unchanged from yesterday; very quiet at $4.65 @4.75.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 6, 11:15 A. M.—Market quiet and firm at $4.85@4.90.

TITUSVILLE, October 6, 12 M.—Market firm, with quite a demand from refiners, but no change in prices; $4.60@4.65. Weather cloudy and cool.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Beeves count 900 head to-day, and 8,500 for the week; many lots go over until next Monday. The market was extremely dull; few cattle selling at 9¾c; one lot Indians, 6¾ cwt, sold at $58; 12 cars Kentucky, 7¾ cwt, 9@9½c. Sheep number 3,750 head to-day and 26,300 for the week. There was very little doing and no change; a car State lambs, 70 lbs, sold at 7c; a lot, 51 lbs, State at 6¾c, and 90 Canadas, 70 lbs, at 7¾c. Hogs number 545 head to-day and 37,200 for the week; market unchanged; one car State sold at 6½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, October 6, 5 P. M.—Money market light; occasions ⅛ depression, and panicky feeling in railway shares. Consols 93⅝. Money 92¾ on account. 5-20s, '62, 92¾; '65, 93½; '67, 93¾; 10-40s, 89¾.

PARIS, October 6.—Rentes 66f 50c. Bullion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 francs.

LIVERPOOL, October 6.—Cotton strong; middling upland 9⅝d. Red western wheat 11@11s 6d. Flour: 27s for western. Corn 32s 6d.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, October 6, 1871.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring moderately active; closed at $1.18 for October; this afternoon irregular at $1.18¾@1.18¾.

CORN—No. 2 mixed fairly active and closed at 46¾c; this afternoon dull and unchanged.

OATS—No. 2 ¾@¾c higher at 29¾@30¼c.

RYE—No. 2 closed at 64¼c.

BARLEY—No. 2 firmer; closed at 59@59¼c.

HIGHWINES—Steady at 83c.

MESS PORK—$13.00@14.25.

Lard—Steady at 9¼@9¾c.

HOGS—Fairly active at $4.10@4.50. Receipts of hogs 10,000; shipments 7,000.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

New York.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Cotton active in buyers favor; middling uplands 20¼c. Flour dull; superfine western and State $4@6.35; common to good $6.90@7.75; good to choice $7.15@7.75; white western extra $7.55@7.80; Ohio extra $7@7.90; St. Louis $7.25@9.25. Rye flour steady at $4.75@5.80. Corn meal quiet. Whisky dull and declined to 93c. Wheat dull and declined; spring No. 2 $1.32@1.34; winter red western $1.56@1.58; amber $1.52@1.53; white $1.45@1.52. Barley active, Chicago 85c. Malt quiet; western $1.32. Oats declined; common to good 46@47c; extra to choice 47½@47¾c. Rye quiet at 95c for western. Provisions steady. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 24¼c. Whisky scarce; held at $1.02 for western.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Wabash $1.44@1.45; No 1 white Michigan $1.50; amber Michigan $1.47; No 1 red do $1.40; No 2 do $1.38. Corn dull; high mixed 50c; low do 55c; Michigan 55c; no grade 54c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 36c.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, October 6.—Flour: extra spring unchanged. Wheat: No 2 ♦ lower at $1.18¾; closed at $1.20¾. Oats: No 2 declined to 30c. Corn: No 2 mixed firm at 47c. Rye: No 1 ♦ higher, 67c. Barley: No 2 ♦ better at 87c. Provisions firm. Mess pork $13.00@14. Lard 9¾@10c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, October 6.—Flour scarce and firm. Wheat dull; Ohio and Indiana $1.38@1.60. Corn firm; white 72@73c; mixed 72@73c. Oats steady at 49@51c. Provisions unchanged. Butter 14@28c. Whisky firm at $1.12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, October 6.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat irregular, unsettled and ♦ lower; No 1 red winter $1.42; amber $1.42. Corn steady but dull; high mixed 60c. Oats dull at 39c. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

Detroit.

DETROIT, October 6.—Wheat declined; extra $1.55@1.56; No. 1 white $1.49; amber $1.46. Corn dull and declined. Oats quiet and unchanged.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, October 6.—Cotton firm; low middling 18¾c.

CHARLESTON, October 6.—Cotton quiet at 18¾@19c.

MOBILE, October 6.—Cotton dull at 19¾c.

GALVESTON, October 6.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 18¾@19c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Oct. 6.—19 cars metal, Shoenberger, R & Co; 1 do do, Reese, Graff & Co; 1 do do, 1 do do, Carnagie, Kloman & Co; 1 do do do, Everson, Preston & Co; 40 bales hay, Kell & Ritchen; 29 do do, O H Allerton; 4 bags wheat, P Duff & Son; 1 car oats, Scott & Gisal; 232 sks oats, Laing & McKallip; 9 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro; 13 sks cheese, Woodworth & I; 174 blooms, Graff, Bennett & Co; 1 car im feed, Dorrington Bros; 245 blooms, C G Hussey; 253 do, John Moorhead; 916 do, Hainman & Hammett; 280 bbls apples, H Riddle & Son; 1 car lumber, B Schmidt & Co; 1 do do, Dunbar & Co; 1 do do, Heath & Power; 1 do do, J H Large; 1 do do, H McEwing; 2 cases saws, Hubbard, L B & Co; 20 do do, Fullerton & Son; 6 bbls paint, J H Thompson; 39 bdls hardles McElroy & Co; 12 bellows, J Woodwell & Co; 1 car clay, A Pierce & Bro; 1 car b clay, Keystone, B Co; 23 pkgs oat meal, Leslie & Bro; 16 bbls p paper, Pitts Paper Mfg Co; 23 bdls bows, Thos Hare & Bro; 16 bbls onions, 6 tubs butter, P Duff & Son; 10 bbls knobs, Jones & Nimick; 11 casks knobs, Adams, Moorhead & Co; 29 sks rye, Wm Wells & Co; 1 bbl dried apples, Voigt, Mahood & Co; 6 sks d corn, Houck, Jamison & Co; 2 sks wool, Wm Flaccus & Son.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, October 6.—2 cars ore, Bryan & C; 1 stone, J Metcalf; 1 do cooperage, C F Eberhardt; 110 casks ♦ fruit, Reymer Bro; 20 bbls crackers, E & C Magiun; 161 sks rags, H R McClellan; 270 bxs cheese, N J Braden; 23 bdls shovels, Myers & A; 45 bbls apples, Houck, J & Co; 20 do do, E Patterson; 50 do do, 3 kgs butter, Loh Son & Co; 50 sks oats, A Austin; 1 car oil, Burton & K; 9 bbls rags, Orell & Lee; 25 sks rags, House, H & Co; 2 cks cheese, Luebbe Bro; 105 bides, 105 hides, 1 keg tallow, Mahood & Co; 1 car lumber, Sharp & Co; 1 do do, Jas O'Brien; 16 bbls pickels, D W Garrett; 5 bbls alcohol; G A Kelly; 10 bxs crackers, Kramer & V; 5 bbls alcohol; W M Fulton; 3 bbls glue, G A Torrence; 7 do spirits, 3 do gin, Kiser & Clarke; 50 bdls handles, W Mardorf & Co; 1 car barley, Voigt, & Co; 1 do do, Mrs. Wm. J Meek; 1 car oats, 2 do barley, P Duff & Son; 1 car s iron, Mullen & M.

PITTSBURGH CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, October 6.—2 cars oats in sks, 1 do oats and rye, 1 do barley, W H Graff & Co; 10 tons pig iron, Haliman & Hammett; 92 sks wheat, 108 do oats, W Welch & Co; 50 do wheat, Gangwish; 124 sks wheat, G Ober; 20 do do, Marshall, K & Co; 50 do barley, Spencer, McKay & Co; 43 do do, McHenry & Hood; 15 bbls flour, Kell & Co; 1 car wheat; 100 do do, Arbuckle, Ingram & Co; 1 do do, Hood; 1 car corn, fair and steady; extra family $6.50@7.00; fair at $4.00@4.50. Corn steady at 50@55c in car lots; 60@65c in sacks; oats steady in bulk. Rye steady at 75c; all on arrival. Provisions quiet and unchanged; mess pork $13.00. Hams, sugar cured, 15½c. Lard 9¾c; kegs 10¾@10¾c. Whisky quiet at 95c.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, October 6.—Flour less active and not so firm; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family $7.25@7.75; Indiana and Ohio $8.75@7.80. Wheat less demand; western red $1.62@1.65. Rye firm; western 95c. Corn firm; yellow 59@60c; mixed western 53@58. Oats selling freely at 50c for mixed. Barley quiet at 95c for western. Provisions steady. Crude petroleum 15¾c; refined 24¼c. Whisky scarce; held at $1.02 for western.

Toledo

TOLEDO, October 6.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 white Wabash $1.44@1.45; No 1 white Michigan $1.50; amber Michigan $1.47; No 1 red do $1.40; No 2 do $1.38. Corn dull; high mixed 50c; low do 55c; Michigan 55c; no grade 54c. Oats dull and unchanged; No 2 36c.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river has undergone but little change at this point for several days. The weather yesterday was hazy: the atmosphere was warm, and the indications generally were favorable for rain.

Business continues moderately active at the Monongahela wharf, but at the main landing it is entirely suspended.

Capt. C. L. Brennan has gone to Cincinnati to look after his boat, the Juniata. He contemplates having her repainted and thoroughly overhauled and repaired.

Capt. Dan Moore is also having the Arlington overhauled and repaired at Cincinnati. We presume that both of these fine steamers will be placed in the packet trade between here and Cincinnati, as soon as there is water.

The Granite State has been chartered by the Cincinnati and Louisville Mail Company, as a low water packet between Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* of Wednesday says: We learn from a letter received by Mr. Robert Semple, from Pittsburgh, that the following gentlemen were appointed on a committee last Monday to form an association, consider the grievances in the new steamboat law, and open a correspondence with other cities: Captains Jas. Rees, J. T. Stockdale, H. C. Gray, W. J. Kountz and C. L. Brennan. The letter also speaks in very flattering terms of the interest manifested.

—A St. Louis paper says: "Captain Jack Grammer will be

e question, "If so, who

at don't relieve it.
ought all that Mr. Gray said on
as proper to show the knowledge
Gray had of these rumors.
Hopkins didn't know that he had anything
o with the case. It did not bear upon his
or innocence.
Mr. White contended that it was to show
Mr. Gray's explanations on the point. To
show that he "shuffled" and told falsehoods
to explain the rumors.
Dr. Dempsey thought if it was proposed
to prove that Mr. Gray in these statements
had falsified, then it might be admitted; if it
merely referred to who started the report, it
was not proper. Merely as a starting point,
it was not a proper question. If it looked to
his efforts to explain away them, it was
proper.
The witness was then allowed to answer,
and said he did not think Mr. Gray had ever
told him who started the reports, and continued: I think it was Tuesday or Thursday
evening that this conversation occurred.
Testimony read to witness and approved.
Adjourned until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. J. W. Baker, of Allegheny.
Mr. C. B. Shea was then called to the stand.
Am a member of the Board of Trustees of Christ Church; did not know of Mr. Gray's intention of going away in January; had no conversation with him on the subject.
Rev. Dr. Pershing was again called; Usually, when ministers first come to the city they have been in the habit, in calling upon me, of ringing the bell; have been in the habit of my office door; I have generally requested them to omit the familiarity of ringing the bell, and come directly into my office door; a number of ministers and personal friends have been in the habit of doing this; I know Miss ——, she is a servant in the employ of Mr. Gray; she told me that she stood at the front door and saw Mr. Gray and Mrs. Annie Littell together; I'm sure of it from the fact that I then had no charge of a church; was assisting Rev. Mr. Phillips; I preached at Oakland where I would meet at times with Mr. Gray, and our intimacy became more intimate before; I can't name no day or number of times I was in the room in September; can't tell the number of times or any day I was there in October, nor in November; I can't name any particular date nor specify the number of times I didn't always go to March's room when we casually met on the street; sometimes to Mr. Fawcett's office, sometimes to Mr. Gray's house.
Q.—How often were you at March's room in the forenoon, in the afternoon and at night? A.—Some days we would be there once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, and on a few occasions we would not be there in the afternoon, and some days wouldn't be there in the forenoon.
Mr. White—I would like that question answered.
Mr. Rine—I have answered that, and if you can't comprehend it, that's all the answer you'll get from me.

KEEP CALM—KEEP CALM.

Mr. White—Put that down.
Mr. Rine—Yes, put it down; it's very important.
Dr. Dempsey hoped the brethren would keep calm.
Dr. Miller said the Committee wished to hear the testimony, and he hoped the Chairman would check at once any discourtesy manifested on either side.
Then the lawyers had an interesting little spat relative to their respective reputations as "friends of the bar," Dempsey assuring that he could stand it if the other could. And then they all (*vide* Nasby) "laffed a feendish laff."
Dr. Dempsey suggested that the assemblage the necessity of order, and asked the witness to answer all questions directly if he could.
Mr. Rine—I will answer all the questions put to me in a Christian spirit in the same manner, but when it is put in a way to impeach my word, it becomes a matter of fact.
Mr. White desired to act in a Christian spirit.
Dr. Miller hoped there would be no argument from the witness stand or amongst the counsel. If the question was allowed the witness must answer it. The Chair, if the committee would not stand any more of such proceedings.
Witness, counsel and presiding officer distinctly denied any disposition to transgress the bounds of courtesy and with this explanation all around, calmness was restored.

VISITS THE ROOM.

Witness resuming; was not there oftener than twice at night; can't fix the number of times in the afternoon; I think my visits were more frequent in the forenoon; my usual hours were between ten and twelve; my usual hours in the afternoon were three to five; had no special days of the week, only as we chanced to meet and then was in the habit of going there; it was one evening, I was there, or so and the chorus of "Sweet Fly and By," and the chorus of "Jesus paid it all;" I was the principal "vocalist;" there also was praying in the room; I've often prayed in the room; Mr. Gray was present; prayed in a low tone, both kneeling down; I left Pittsburgh on 26 for the South and returned in February; when I returned I heard these rumors; I don't think Mr. Gray kept a pocket book; I don't think Mr. Gray from the fact that we had to hire from Mr. Hunting when we went out riding; a train left Uniontown in the morning, in the afternoon regularly for Pittsburgh; I believe there were also morning and afternoon trains from Pittsburgh to Uniontown; I was absent a day; I do not think Mr. Gray was in the habit of coming down to Uniontown and back again and taking the Saturday morning train for Pittsburgh; I was at the Springs in July after the "Fourth."
Q. (By Mr. Hopkins)—Was not Governor Pierpont chairman of the committee that waited on Mr. Wade? A.—He was.
The testimony was then read to the witness and approved.

MORE ABOUT THE "HINTS."

Mr. G. M. Alexander was then called. He made an explanation in reference to his former testimony. He said: "I was on the road on Friday evening, and it must have been Thursday or Thursday evening that I was at Mr. Gray's house.
Cross-examined.—The substance of the "hints" I was giving Mr. Gray was what I had heard when I said I had hinted to Mr. Gray some one, and in January 1871 some of the rumors I had heard: all that I ever said to Mr. Gray was to ask him if he knew anything of the character of Annie Littell, and I asked if he ever met her. I think he said he thought she was in town some place. That was all the hint I gave him on the subject.
Q.—You stated you gave him this hint for the purpose of seeing what effect it would have upon him. What effect did it have? A.—It didn't notice that it had any effect. I observed him closely to see if it had any effect. I did not observe any.
Q.—At the time of this conversation, a few days before the Presidential election, had you heard or did you know anything about the Fourth avenue affair? A.—I did not.

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO.

Q.—Then your remarks to Mr. Gray relative to Annie Littell referred only to some gossip at the Female College at the time? A.—Yes.
Q.—At that conversation did Mr. Gray tell you anything in regard to his arrangements for living or how he should return from Buffalo? A.—Yes; he told me that he would not hire more girls and would not keep the parsonage open any more for the balance of his time of stay, but would take his meals at Mrs. Weaver's, on the opposite side of the street. He had been making arrangements for breaking housekeeping before I called that evening.
Re-direct—(By Mr. White.)—When did you first hear the rumors against Mr. Gray and March and Annie Littell? A.—I think it was after Mr. Gray came from Fayette Springs. I suggested that we go up to March's room and wait until the rain ceased, as we would have some distance to walk when we got to Oakland, to get to Mr. Fawcett's house, and he didn't want to get wet; we went up to March's room; lighted a cigar, sat there talking; had been there but a short time when Mr. March came to them we all retired from there talking; it was half-after ten o'clock before we came out of the room; the rain had not ceased and Mr. Gray suggested that I go with him and stay all night at his house; I went with him and remained there all night; we always went in the company managed by the voice in the room, not boisterous; I think I sang a little while I was there; these visits were casual; I never chanced to meet, and we met very often; they were not always at his suggestion; I never saw a woman there, nor never had any intimation that there was a woman visiting there at all; there was no entrance except the main entrance; I never went up any other way; I have been there ten and twelve; my door of the middle office in the second floor was generally open when I passed up and down; I never paid any particular attention; I don't know George T. Hobbs only by sight.

MR. RINE SEES MR. HOBBS.

I saw him at one time during my visits to the rooms; I came out of March's room and passed Hobbs sitting on a chair; when I was returning the door of Mr. Hobb's room was standing almost half open; at that time I saw Hobbs; I passed into Mr. March's room.
I was at Fayette Springs during the summer of 1870; had gone to his room in company with Mr. Gray; I met Mr. Gray on Market street; after passing and holding some conversation with him, I asked him if he would smoke; he replied that he was not in the habit of smoking on the street; I suggested that we should go down to Mr. Fawcett's office; my wife is a cousin of Mr. Fawcett; I suggested to ether go to his house or Mr. Fawcett's office; he said he had just come from home, and said we could go to Mr. March's room, and that he had a key, and we could go there and smoke. We went there, and while we were there Mr. March came in the room; that is when we were introduced. We locked the door after entering the room; I was introduced to Mr. March; Mr. Gray got up and unlocked the door and let Mr. March in; after Mr. March and I entered the door he left his key remaining in the lock. This was after 11 o'clock; we were there for an hour I suppose; was there after that very often, I suppose twenty times anyhow; it was our custom to go there when we met, and sit there and talk and smoke, or Mr. Fawcett's office; I never met any person at the room but Mr. March; I met him there several times; We've been there in the mornings generally near the noon hour, and also in the afternoons; was there in the month of August, in the month of August and in the month of September.
Mr. Rine and Mr. Gray at March's room
There was one evening that I was there; I nearly eleven o'clock; I came to Mr. Gray's house early in the evening; his wife was away from home. I asked him to go out and stay one night with me at Mr. Fawcett's. He said he would like to go; I then urged him; we started; he was very lame at that time; we went slowly down through Market street to Fourth avenue to take an Oakland car; it began to rain and Mr. Gray suggested that we go up to March's room and wait until the rain ceased, as we would have some distance to walk when we got to Oakland, to get to Mr. Fawcett's house, and he didn't want to get wet; we went up to March's room; lighted a cigar, sat there talking; had been there but a short time when Mr. March came to them we all retired from there talking; it was half-after ten o'clock before we came out of the room; the rain had not ceased and Mr. Gray suggested that I go with him and stay all night at his house; I went with him and remained there all night; we always went in the company managed by the voice in the room, not boisterous; I think I sang a little while I was there; these visits were casual; I never chanced to meet, and we met very often; they were not always at his suggestion; I never saw a woman there, nor never had any intimation that there was a woman visiting there at all; there was no entrance except the main entrance; I never went up any other way; I have been there ten and twelve; my door of the middle office in the second floor was generally open when I passed up and down; I never paid any particular attention; I don't know George T. Hobbs only by sight.

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MR. RINE AND MR. GRAY AT MARCH'S ROOM

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VISITING THE COLLEGE.

I can fix no certain date but can recall the fact that Mr. Gray did accompany me from Uniontown to Pittsburgh.
Q.—On that occasion or on any other did you ever see Mr. Gray throw a kiss or indulge in any indecorous acts in the College, or any other female in or about the College. A.—Sir.
Cross-examination—I think Mr. Gray accompanied me from church on more than one occasion; I don't fix a certain evening as a Sunday evening; we went to church both on Sunday evening; I have no clear recollection of a case of Mr. Gray coming into the college on a Saturday evening; he went home from church, but I cannot say he did not.
Testimony read to the witness and approved.
Mr. Wm. Vankirk—Am a member of the Board of Trustees, of Christ Church; I remember the time of Mr. Gray starting to Buffalo; it was the week of Quarterly Conference in January; I had knowledge of the contemplated visit from Mr. Gray a few days previously, having learned it from Mr. Gray himself.
Cross-examined—When he spoke of it he spoke of going the next week; I was at the Quarterly meeting in January.
Mr. Rine objected to that way of putting it. It presupposes I am not now a minister. I won't allow any snapper of that kind on me. That last clause I object to.
The question was transposed and the witness then answered: Second Methodist Church of Allegheny. In accordance with the wishes of that congregation, I was appointed pastor of that church by the Pittsburgh Annual Conference; ceased to be a member in September 1870.
My first visit to the room of Mr. March was in the latter part of the month August, 1870; my last visit was sometime in the latter part of November; I was in the room during the the three months, fifteen or twenty times; about the middle and latter part of the time my visits were more frequent; don't know how often I was there in September; didn't keep any memoranda; I was there during September; I'm sure of it from the fact that I then had no charge of a church; was assisting Rev. Mr. Phillips; I preached at Oakland where I would meet at times with Mr. Gray, and our intimacy became more intimate before; I can't name no day or number of times I was in the room in September; can't tell the number of times or any day I was there in October, nor in November; I can't name any particular date nor specify the number of times I didn't always go to March's room when we casually met on the street; sometimes to Mr. Fawcett's office, sometimes to Mr. Gray's house.
Q.—How often were you at March's room in the forenoon, in the afternoon and at night? A.—Some days we would be there once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, and on a few occasions we would not be there in the afternoon, and some days wouldn't be there in the forenoon.
Mr. White—I would like that question answered.
Mr. Rine—I have answered that, and if you can't comprehend it, that's all the answer you'll get from me.

KEEP CALM—KEEP CALM.

Mr. White—Put that down.
Mr. Rine—Yes, put it down; it's very important.
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Dr. Miller said the Committee wished to hear the testimony, and he hoped the Chairman would check at once any discourtesy manifested on either side.
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Q. (By Mr. Hopkins)—Was not Governor Pierpont chairman of the committee that waited on Mr. Wade? A.—He was.
The testimony was then read to the witness and approved.

MORE ABOUT THE "HINTS."

Mr. G. M. Alexander was then called. He made an explanation in reference to his former testimony. He said: "I was on the road on Friday evening, and it must have been Thursday or Thursday evening that I was at Mr. Gray's house.
Cross-examined.—The substance of the "hints" I was giving Mr. Gray was what I had heard when I said I had hinted to Mr. Gray some one, and in January 1871 some of the rumors I had heard: all that I ever said to Mr. Gray was to ask him if he knew anything of the character of Annie Littell, and I asked if he ever met her. I think he said he thought she was in town some place. That was all the hint I gave him on the subject.
Q.—You stated you gave him this hint for the purpose of seeing what effect it would have upon him. What effect did it have? A.—It didn't notice that it had any effect. I observed him closely to see if it had any effect. I did not observe any.
Q.—At the time of this conversation, a few days before the Presidential election, had you heard or did you know anything about the Fourth avenue affair? A.—I did not.

WHAT IT AMOUNTED TO.

Q.—Then your remarks to Mr. Gray relative to Annie Littell referred only to some gossip at the Female College at the time? A.—Yes.
Q.—At that conversation did Mr. Gray tell you anything in regard to his arrangements for living or how he should return from Buffalo? A.—Yes; he told me that he would not hire more girls and would not keep the parsonage open any more for the balance of his time of stay, but would take his meals at Mrs. Weaver's, on the opposite side of the street. He had been making arrangements for breaking housekeeping before I called that evening.
Re-direct—(By Mr. White.)—When did you first hear the rumors against Mr. Gray and March and Annie Littell? A.—I think it was after Mr. Gray came from Fayette Springs. I suggested that we go up to March's room and wait until the rain ceased, as we would have some distance to walk when we got to Oakland, to get to Mr. Fawcett's house, and he didn't want to get wet; we went up to March's room; lighted a cigar, sat there talking; had been there but a short time when Mr. March came to them we all retired from there talking; it was half-after ten o'clock before we came out of the room; the rain had not ceased and Mr. Gray suggested that I go with him and stay all night at his house; I went with him and remained there all night; we always went in the company managed by the voice in the room, not boisterous; I think I sang a little while I was there; these visits were casual; I never chanced to meet, and we met very often; they were not always at his suggestion; I never saw a woman there, nor never had any intimation that there was a woman visiting there at all; there was no entrance except the main entrance; I never went up any other way; I have been there ten and twelve; my door of the middle office in the second floor was generally open when I passed up and down; I never paid any particular attention; I don't know George T. Hobbs only by sight.

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THE SUPPRESSED SEX.

Meeting of the Women's Suffrage Association —Their Doings and Sayings—The "Black Maria" Once More—Address of W. D. Moore, Esq.—Routine of Business.

Fully three dozen of persons assembled in the G. A. R. Hall last evening to witness the proceedings of the Woman Suffrage Association in regular session.
After the meeting had been called to order and prayer offered by the President, Miss Matilda Hindman, the Secretary, Mrs. Jenkins, read the report of the committee appointed at the previous meeting to wait upon the Mayor and request that provision be made for a carriage to convey female convicts to the watchhouse and the depot on their way to the place of imprisonment. From the report it appeared that they had an interview with His Honor, and that they had been received with favor by him. That he had expressed his opinion that even

MORE SHOULD BE DONE

in this direction than they had asked and that finally, he had told them that he could do nothing for them without holding consultation with the City Councils; therefore he thought he would lay their request.
The President stated that she had called on the Mayor on the previous evening and that he had informed her that the committee had held but one meeting since his interview with the ladies, which was so short that the matter was not brought up.
On motion the report was accepted and filed.
Miss Jennie Hindman stated that she had received a letter from Miss Lucy Stone, stating that the proposed mass meeting in this city would have to be deferred until some time later than their meeting this month as announced at the last meeting.
Mrs. Jenkins moved that a committee be appointed to raise a collection to purchase tracts.

A DIFFERENT VIEW.

Miss Jennie Hindman was opposed to the motion. This was advertised as a free meeting. People come here and do not pay to get in and therefore it can be obliged to pay to get out. She didn't approve of begging in this way, very many people would not read them at all. Let the members walk up and pay for the purchase of them themselves, if they were wanted.
The President had always been prejudiced against tracts unjustly. Even when she was a little girl the sight of one always hurt her. As this was a momentous question, it would be well that none vote except members. The motion was put and carried by an overwhelming majority. Yes, 8; nays, 2. The committee was appointed by the chair and instructed to act when they pleased.
The next feature of the evening was the

ADDRESS OF W. D. MOORE, ESQ.,

who said that the remarks that had been made by him by persons who had heard on his intention to address this meeting reminded him of the style in which the meetings of this Association had been reported for the newspapers, and in this he was sorry for the honor of journalism that these reports had been written in a style which every progressive reporter feels called upon to denounce. [Faint applause.] It was the style rather than the police report, which the writer deals with his subject as though it was a victim in which no one was interested. He hoped that those who reported his speech would be careful not to do so with such a want of decency and common sense. No gentleman would treat of a purpose honestly maintained, in this manner. The speaker was not bound to advocate the claims of this organization. It had been an express conviction that he should say what he believed. These folks who prated about the folly of his addressing this association didn't object to his addressing an assemblage of

HALF-AND-HALF WOMENS

in the South. They had nothing to say against his speaking to the jurors in the Criminal Court, which was a sort of anti-chamber of perdition, but they didn't like to hear him put forth on political subjects to a brawling mob of degraded men from whom the devil had not been cast out. With regard to the relation of the sexes, the speaker had failed to understand it. In the Darwinian theory, Physiologically women was man's superior. He meant no disrespect, although it might not be proper, where he was, to think this—it is known that reproduction was the highest function of the race, and hence the mother was higher than the virgin, and the latter was an imperfectly developed woman. There is no doubt that women like ribbons and silks and jewelry, and like to read good books, but that is because

MEN WANT THEM TO DO SO,

and it shows what fools they are. [Mr. Proudfoot subsided into the seat from which he took hold. For one poor virtuous man there are five hundred women. [Laughter by the President.] He had been looking for a long time for a male and a female gorilla recently; they looked appallingly like the busts of negroes of a higher order; and there was the same vacant grace and sadness in the female which shows that she is conscious of her inferiority to the male. The men are terrible hypocrits. If the women would do what the men do they would be kicked into the gutter. He wished to know what he said, what right had women at all? The speaker at great length argued that the duties of women were what they were before she was enfranchised. The contact at the polls need not degrade her; that it would elevate man instead of being the low disgraceful traffic and reform fallen women; gave his

REASONS AS A DEMOCRAT,

for favoring female suffrage. When women was enfranchised he could go to the polls and with his wife and his daughter, and he return without taking four or five drinks of what he took today, a man behind a bar had very aptly termed "spontaneous combustion."
A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Moore for his excellent address.
The collection for the purpose of purchasing tracts was taken up.
It was announced that Rev. Schindler, of the *Christian Radical*, would address the next meeting.
The following question was proposed for discussion at the next meeting: "Are the women of the United States prepared to vote?"
The President called attention to a petition on the table, intended for signers to the same. The petition was to Congress asking that women be granted the right to vote. The President said that she never would, nor had, nor will sign any such a petition. She didn't think it would have much effect upon Congress.
Adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STERRETT.

David Butcher and Thomas Wheeler, indicted for the larceny of two rings, on oath of Harriet Muse, were found not guilty.
Commonwealth vs. Charlotte Davis, indicted for the larceny of a gold watch, valued at six dollars. The defendant was found not guilty.
John Brown, constable, charged with resisting lawful process and rescue, plead nolo contendere.
Commonwealth vs. Frederick Schrieder; the defendant stands charged with larceny by bailee. Carr, U. S. Marshal, the article being a book of accounts. Jury out.
Trial List for Monday.

Commonwealth vs.	
Robert Little,	Adam Stat,
Henry Penlow,	Fred. Moss,
Peter Hess,	Alex. McGill,
John T. Bittner,	James Barcks, et al.
James McVay.	

To-day all surety and desertion cases will be disposed of. Witnesses and parties in all of the cases must be in Court at nine o'clock A. M., otherwise they will be attached.

SUPREME COURT—FULL BENCH.

The argument list of Sumner vs. Sumner vs. Stewart, C. P., was concluded by Woods for plaintiff in error and by Hampton contra.
Hamilton vs. Dunn, C. P. No. 1. Argued by Barton for plaintiffs in error, and by Woods contra.
Commonwealth for use vs. Marshall, D. C. Argued by Acheson for plaintiff in error, and by Schoyer and Marshall contra.
Brown vs. Shaw, C. P. Argued by Woods for plaintiff in error, and J. H. Patterson contra.
Pier vs. Carr, C. P. Argued by Lucas for plaintiff in error, and J. H. Patterson contra.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities Yesterday.

Before Alderman Thomas, Edward Griffin charged Patrick Butler with assault and battery, and also, with surety of the peace. On these charges Patrick was arrested and held for a hearing.
Alderman Taylor had four new cases on his docket yesterday. First, Nancy Friel charged Patrick Best with surety of the peace, in threatening to burn her house. He was held to bail.
Then came George Beck, charging Chris. Wanenberger with surety of the peace. The parties are rival hotel runners, and it is alleged that Wanenberger used threats to deter emigrants from going to the establishment of Beck. Costs paid by defendant.
Kate Simon before the same Justice charged her husband Joseph with surety of the peace. Warrant issued.
The last information made before Ald. Taylor was by Charles Wagner, who charged two persons named Mills and Wallace with malicious mischief in breaking glass ware belonging to him, worth five dollars. A warrant was issued.
John Berger, who is accused of larceny on oath of C. H. Love, was yesterday committed to jail for trial by Alderman Humbert.
Before Alderman McMasters Chas. McCullagut made an information charging E. Bernline with forcible entry and detainer, and with the larceny of a padlock, valued at forty cents. The prosecutor alleged that he rented from the accused a stable, and yesterday he came to the stable to put his horse in it, and found that the lock which he had placed upon the door had been taken away and a new lock substituted. The accused was arrested and held for a hearing.

POLITICAL.

First Ward, Allegheny.

At a meeting of the Vigilance Committee of the First ward, Allegheny, held at the School House, on Saturday evening, September 30th, the following resolutions were adopted:
Resolved, That the chairmen of the different Block Committees of the ward be present at the opening of the polls on the morning of the twelfth of October next, to see that the board is properly organized, and that the ticket table is in charge of proper parties.
Resolved, That the Block Committees, assisted by the Vigilance Committee be present through the day to receive each voter in watching the window, see that no one be permitted to vote that is not entitled to, and to use every exertion to have the whole vote out and polled as early as possible.
ROBT. WHITE,
Chairman.
W.S.

President Grant during his stay here was delighted at his shave received at the Central Hotel Barber Shop. There they serve all alike, be he President or not. Hundreds who shave with him go away delighted. His bath rooms are supplied with all the aids of the latest style, and his bath-tubs are large enough to swim in. Those who have not visited Louis' Shaving Saloon should give him a call. Those who have, never shave any place else. Remember his rooms are under the Central Hotel, entrance from Smithfield street.

Valuable Property at Auction.—Those who desire to invest in a valuable business property are referred to the advertisement in today's paper, of the sale of the "Bracken Block," corner of Butler and Forty-third streets, Seventeenth ward. The sale will take place on the premises to-day at four o'clock P. M.

The ladies particularly invited to inspect the new and beautiful ornamental goods just opened at the Great Department Store of D. W. Evans.

The Homestead Bank is open on Saturday night.

Splendid and Cheap
the stock of Dress Goods, at
McKEE, MURPHY & CO.'S.

PRACTICAL ADVICE.

The Anchor Life Insurance Company of New Jersey.

The question of life insurance has been debated so long and inevitably decided in the affirmative, that we are loth to touch upon its merits. No wise man walks the streets today who has not a policy in his pocket. We wish, however, to refer to the Anchor Life Insurance Company of New Jersey, one of the most reliable and staunchest institutions of the whole country. It has lately assumed unusual importance in our county. The accomplished agent, Mr. E. W. Scott, General Superintendent, has been in our city several days and has organized a Board of Trustees for the conduct of business from Western Pennsylvania. The Board constituted, is made up of our most worthy and reliable citizens, as the following names will tell: President, Samuel Rea, President of the "People's National Bank;" Vice-President, Ralph Bagaley, is one of our most esteemed merchants, and President of the Westinghouse Atmospheric Brake Company; J. D. Scully, the accomplished cashier of the First National Bank, Treasurer; Theodore Tack, of the rich oil firm of Tack, Brother & Co., Secretary.
The Rev. J. H. Vincent, editor of the Sunday School *Journal*, lectured last night at Christ Church in reference to the Sunday School work. There was a good audience in attendance, and the discourse was well received.
Rev. W. F. Cowden, lately pastor of the Regular Baptist Church at New Castle, has resigned his charge and taken up his residence with about thirty members of his church, connected himself with the Disciples, and is now preaching to large congregations.
And now we are told that the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railway "does not turn a wheel to do any work upon the Sabbath day." We are also told that every caboose, express, baggage, and passenger car on that road has a work function to perform, therefore on the inside of the car, labeled "Bible," "Religion in the rack," and in each rack *is a Bible*.

BREVITIES.

HOT for Baltimore on the 17th.
COMING BACK—"the Grecian Bend."
PITTSBURGH Councils on Monday at 2 P. M.
COL. GEORGE F. MORGAN has been pardoned by the President.
REV. MR. GRAY is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel during his stay in the city.
THE GRAY trial will not close from present appearances, till "March" appears.
KNOCKING ONE DOWN in March, who has been so well advertised of late, is still in the city.
SHIPPERS of freight will find a notice of interest to them on the first page of to-day's paper.
NIGHT SCHOOL for those who can't attend a day school will commence in the Grant School district Monday evening next.
CAPT. W. A. TOMLINSON, formerly President of the Common Council, and now Burgess of Verona borough, has been nominated for re-election.
The number of cases disposed of at the Mayor's office during the month of September was 231. The total receipts for the same period were $261.
TELEGRAPH communication will be made with the Lincoln Club Rooms on Tuesday, by both the telegraph lines, and the result of the election announced on the window.
DR. JACKSON paid a visit to the new City Hall yesterday and gave several orders how he wanted the Mayor's office furnished. The Dr. is very anxious that Councils give him the privilege of keeping his *war steel* in the cellar.
FRANK B. CILLEY, late manager of the California Theatre, San Francisco, and Dan Marble, Mr. Cilley is at present the agent of Mr. Lawrence Barrett, who will commence an engagement at the Pittsburgh Opera House Monday evening, opening with "Rosedale."
WE preceive our old friend James McEwen, who has been quite ill for some months, editor and general manager of that department at Haven & Co.'s for years, has changed his base and is now with Hamilton, Easton & Hamilton Co., Fifth avenue. Mc. is one of the best job printers in this city, and we congratulate the firm with securing the services of such a man.
WE ARE pleased to note the promotion of two of the most efficient members of the police force. Officer Lawrence McCabe has been transferred to the day police and assigned a position as "corneeman" at Washington and Smithfield street, while Officer Kerr will retain his old position at the corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, but has been assigned to the afternoon turn.

FERRATED
ELIXIR OF BARK.
A RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE TONIC,
AT
RANKIN'S APOTHECARY,
45 Fifth street, under Hotel Anderson.

MARRIED:

PFAHL—NELSON—On Thursday evening, October 5th, 1871, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Jos. King, Mr. WILL H. PFAHL and Miss EMILY M. NEILSON, all of Allegheny city.
ALRICH—DICKEY—On Thursday evening, October 5th, at East Liberty, by Rev. John Gill s. pe, JOHN C. ALRICH and Miss ANNIE M., daughter of Robert Dickey, Esq. No cards.
STEEL—GOLDTHORPE—On Thursday, October 5, 1871, at the residence of the bride's parents, Mount Washington, by the Rev. H. J. Cotter, Mr. THOMAS W. STEEL and Miss MARY L. GOLDTHORPE, both of this city.

DIED:

Julian Morrow, No. 73 Market street, has everything the ladies can desire in the way of trimmings or fancy goods for the dress and toilet. Also, a large stock of gents' furnishing goods, all the novelties of fashion, the very latest styles, in every department of trade represented by a first-class OPEN GOODS store.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son, George Willard, No. 233 Washington avenue, Allegheny, on SATURDAY morning at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
ZIMMERMAN—On Thursday, October 5th at 5 o'clock, MARY WILLARD, in the 85th year of her age.
The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother-in-law, John Richardson, No. 39 Gibbon street, TO-DAY, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
BUTLER—On Friday morning, October 6th, at 12:30, at Hazelwood, CLARA, youngest daughter of Ralph R. and C. L. Bingle, aged 4 years and 6 months.
Funeral will take place TO-DAY, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her parents. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
KAUFMAN—On Thursday, October 5th, at 3:10 P. M., at Claremont, HARVEY ELMER FRANCIS, infant son of Jacob and Mary A. Kaufman, aged 4 years, 1 month and 10 days.
Funeral will take place from the residence of Thomas M. Geyer, No. 304 east street, Allegheny City, TO-DAY, at 10 o'clock. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.
PAINTER—On Friday afternoon, October 6th, MARY ANN, wife of Jacob Painter, in the 60th year of her age.
Notice of funeral in evening papers.

ALEXANDER AIKEN, Undertaker, No. 166 FOURTH AVENUE, Combs of all Kinds, Shrouds, Crape, Gloves, and every description of Undertakers' Furnishing Goods. Agent for Raymond & Co.'s Patent Metallic Burial Cases. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.

HENRY G. HALE.

Fall and Winter
STOCK
Of My Own Importing,
ARRIVING DAILY.
The Finest Goods
FROM THE
BEST MANUFACTORIES
IN
France and England.
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RIFLES,
SHOT GUNS,
REVOLVERS.
Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Material and Sporting Goods of every description constantly on hand at the lowest prices. Fine Arms and Gun Material and have the only full assortment in the city, and sell at lower prices than can be had anywhere in the country. Call and see and satisfy yourself before purchasing elsewhere. Fine Arms neatly and promptly repaired. Guns for sale or rent. Agents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded for.
H. H. KLINGSTON,
Great Western Gun Works,
Sept 179 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. M. Gazzam & CO.

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AMONG THE CHURCHES.

Personal and Otherwise.

To "turn people's heads"—go late to church.
REV. DRS. DEMPSEY and Nesbit will jointly assist in the dedication of a new church at New Texas, Allegheny county, Pa.
THE proposed new edifice for the Birmingham M. E. Church, it is thought, will be erected on Carson street, near Sixteenth.
REV. A. H. ELDER, of McKeesport, will be missed from his pulpit to-morrow as he is absent on a visit in Little Washington.
"THE BUND